

REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31
1909

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1909

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, September 1, 1909.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE MILITIA COUNCIL
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1909

1. The Militia Council present, herewith, their report on the work of the Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1909.

2. The results of the training during the period under review, and the report of the Officer Commanding the Militia at the Quebec Tercentenary celebration on the part taken by the troops on that historic occasion, were published a few months ago as an interim report, which is appended hereto for purposes of reference. (Appendix E.)

MILITARY POLICY.

GENERALLY.

3. It has been decided to proceed with the organization of a Canadian General Staff, which will become in time the Canadian Section of the Imperial General Staff. With the foregoing exceptions there have been no important changes in military policy during the period under review.

IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

4. As regards the establishment in Canada of a Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff, the scheme is explained in a memorandum which accompanied a letter dated War Office, London, December 15, 1908. Both of these documents were included in a Parliamentary Return, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons last session and has been printed and issued as a Blue-book. (Sessional Papers No. 99, 1908-9).

5. While the general principles enunciated in the memorandum have been accepted, the control of the local station by the responsible minister has been fully safeguarded, as the following extract therefrom shows:—

‘That while chiefs of local sections keep in close communication with the chief of the Imperial General Staff, they cannot receive orders from him. He will keep them informed as to what are considered, from an Imperial point of view, the correct general principles, and they will advise their governments as to the best method of applying these principles to local conditions, and as to the risk of departing from them. When their advice is not accepted, it will be their duty to carry out whatever their respective governments may order.’

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6. Further, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding and consequent misrepresentations of the views or intentions of the Dominion government, it has been ruled that all communications from the Chief of the Canadian Section to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, other than those on purely routine or ephemeral questions, must, before being despatched, be submitted to the Minister of Militia for his approval.

7. Definite assent has been given to the proposition that in order to qualify themselves for employment on the Imperial General Staff, officers must have been educated up to a certain standard of military knowledge, and have become imbued with the requisite uniformity of thought and practice, a result which can best, or only, be obtained by undergoing a course of instruction at a Staff College.

8. The memorandum hints at the possibility that the English Staff College (which must remain, for many years, the central school of higher military education) may become congested, and as a possible remedy suggests that similar institutions might be established, as in India, in the Oversea Dominions.

9. The idea of establishing a Canadian Staff College cannot yet be entertained. For a long time to come officers must continue to be sent, subject to the concurrence of the War Office, to the English Staff College; and should this procedure entail any addition to the accommodation at Camberley, or to the number of instructors, the Dominion government would no doubt be willing to contribute its share of the expense, calculated upon an equitable basis.

10. A cognate question with which the memorandum deals, is the preliminary education of Staff College candidates; for it is realized that they should possess qualifications which will enable them not merely to pass the entrance examinations, but to derive the fullest benefit from the course. This question, so far as it concerns Canada, presents certain minor difficulties as adumbrated in the memorandum; but it is considered that they could best be overcome by an extension of the functions of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and by including among its instructors specially selected officers from the educational branch of the Imperial General Staff.

11. Finally the memorandum lays stress on what may be gained by a free interchange of officers, and especially upon the good which would result from periodical conferences attended by representatives of the Imperial General Staff from all parts of the Empire. The advantages are indeed obvious; and although the acceptance of the proposals under reference may involve a certain amount of expenditure, the result will amply justify the comparatively trifling outlay.

MOBILIZATION AND DEFENCE.

12. As regards mobilization, attention was directed in the report for the year ending March 31, 1908, to certain defects which, having regard to the means at disposal, time alone could remedy; and, during the past twelve months, as much progress has been made as the financial situation rendered possible.

13. Problems connected with defence have been closely studied, the general scheme rearranged to some extent, and the allotment of units revised.

14. The Halifax defence scheme has been brought up to date, and in commenting on the arrangements made for the protection of the fortress, the Colonial Defence Committee, London, England, have expressed the opinion that the scheme 'gives evidence of much careful work and reflects great credit on the officers charged with the duty of preparing it.'

ORGANIZATION.

15. In the east, in the four 'Commands,' improvements were during the year introduced in the organization of the troops detailed for service in the field, as opposed

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to garrison duty. The six territorial divisions, the composition of which has been communicated confidentially to the officers concerned, have been to some extent remodelled, with a view to rendering them more homogeneous than heretofore.

16. In the west (Military Districts Nos. 10, 11 and 13) steady progress has been made in the expansion of the Militia. During the period under review there have been added to the establishment ten squadrons of cavalry, and twenty-eight companies of infantry.

INTELLIGENCE.

17. In the Intelligence Division work proceeded on the same lines as formerly. Reports were collated and compiled for the information of the Government; items of information extracted from newspapers and periodicals were indexed and filed; a monthly intelligence diary was prepared; and the annual return of naval and military resources was forwarded to the War Office.

18. Thanks are due to the officers of the Corps of Guides for the willing assistance they rendered during the year in collecting and communicating intelligence. The reports which they send in are always useful, sometimes very valuable.

SURVEY DIVISION.

19. The field work of the Survey Division was commenced on April 1 and was continued until December 11, 1908.

20. Triangulation was resumed in the Eastern Townships, where two staff lieutenants and eight temporary assistants were employed.

21. The transit work consisted in connecting the existing net-work of transit traverses to the triangulation points of the Canadian Geodetic survey, for purposes of adjustment.

22. Four level parties were in the field during the greater part of the summer, and succeeded in running 4,039 miles of levels for the use of the topographers.

23. The topography of 3,765 square miles in the counties of Oxford, Elgin, Middlesex and Lambton was completed. The work was carried out by three permanent employees, four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers and three temporary assistants. Two of the latter, being cadets of the Royal Military College, were not employed until after the college had closed for the summer vacation. In charge of the work was a staff lieutenant who, during the field season, established his headquarters at London, Ont.

24. The 'revision' completed during the year covered the Long Point, Simcoe, and eastern halves of the Port Burwell and Tilsonburg sheets, a total area of 1,257 square miles.

25. The work of reduction and compilation was carried on in the office. Eight sheets of the regular series were completed, and a like number were lithographed.

26. In all, forty sheets have now been surveyed, covering an area of 14,415 square miles. Of these sheets, thirteen have been published, twelve are in the hands of the lithographers, and the remaining fifteen are in the course of preparation. Copies of sheets to the number of 1,674 were distributed during the year.

27. In addition to the regular work in the office, a number of manœuvre maps of ground in the vicinity of the different camps were prepared and issued, and a considerable amount of information was supplied to other departments of the public service.

MUSKETRY.

28. The musketry training in camps of instruction was much more satisfactory than in former years. A much larger number of men fired the practices laid down by

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the regulations than in 1907, and the figure of merit was higher in most cases. The work was systematized, particularly as regards preliminary training, and it is satisfactory to know that a very small percentage of men armed with a rifle attended a camp of instruction in 1908 without learning how to load, aim and fire a rifle with reasonable accuracy.

29. Much better results are looked for next training, as all ranks are realizing the importance of musketry. The time in camps, available for musketry, is too short, and the accommodation, in some cases, inadequate for the number of men to be trained. This was particularly true of Goderich, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Kingston and Levis. Improvements have been made at Niagara-on-the-Lake and Kingston which should produce better results. The sub-target rifle machine was used with great success at most of the camps, in preliminary training.

30. 'Judging distance' practices were carried on in most of the camps and, on the whole, most gratifying interest was shown in this important subject.

31. The city corps performed better work than formerly, but there are still a number of units that train at local headquarters without any target accommodation whatever. Everything possible is being done to remedy this.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

32. The number of Rifle Associations at the end of the year and the membership were as follows:—

	No.	Membership.
Military.....	140	15,328
Civilian.....	412	24,018
Total	552	39,346

33. The above figures show an increase over 1907-8 of 10 Military Associations (increase in membership, 458), and 45 Civilian Associations (increase in membership, 1,300).

34. During the year the Militia Council decided to offer a handsome nickel silver salver to the member of each civilian rifle association making the best average in a series of practices prescribed by regulations. This gift aroused a great deal of interest which will, no doubt, increase from year to year.

35. Judging by the Inspection Reports and Target Practice Returns, the majority of the rifle associations are doing good work, which will be valuable to the country when required.

SIGNALLING.

GENERALLY.

36. The conditions of signalling in Canada for the year under review, showed a steady advancement and a good healthy competition now prevails. This is specially noticeable in the case of the Artillery, to whom the Canadian Artillery Association awards prizes for the first and second best signallers in each battery and company.

37. All officers of the Canadian Signalling Corps are now qualified with one exception.

38. The garrison signalling classes were well attended and showed good results 231 officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia (including the Permanent Force) obtained certificates.

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39. At the several camps of Instruction 39 officers and 592 non-commissioned officers and men were trained in Semaphore signalling.

40. Excellent signalling work was carried out regimentally during the year by all units of the Permanent Force. This should ensure an efficient staff of assistant instructors for the training of the non-permanent militia.

EFFICIENCY.

Permanent Force.

41. As regards the general efficiency in Signalling of the several units of the Permanent Force,—the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles; 'A' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery; No. 3 Company, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery; and 'G' Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, took first place in their respective arms.

Artillery.

42. The result of the general efficiency competition was as follows:—

Field—

22nd Battery.. . . .	1st
13th 'Winnipeg' Battery.. . . .	2nd
21st Battery.. . . .	3rd

Garrison—

4th 'Prince Edward Island' Regiment.. . . .	1st
3rd 'New Brunswick' Regiment.. . . .	2nd
2nd 'Montreal' Regiment.. . . .	3rd

Signalling Corps.

43. No. 8 Section at St. John, N.B., was first, with No. 3 Section at Kingston, Ont., second, and No. 2 Section at Toronto, Ont., third.

Cavalry and Infantry.

44. The 77th Wentworth Regiment (rural corps), for the fourth year, was first in order of merit; its work deserves the highest approbation. The 66th Regiment 'Princess Louise Fusilliers' and the 8th Regiment 'Royal Rifles' were next in order of merit, respectively.

45. The inspection of the rural corps (cavalry and infantry) at the several camps showed a satisfactory improvement. The following corps were first and second, respectively:—

Military District No. 1.—33rd Huron Regiment; 30th Regiment, 'Wellington Rifles.'

"	"	2.—34th Ontario Regiment; 12th Regiment, 'York Rangers.'
"	"	3.—4th Hussars; 47th Frontenac Regiment.
"	"	4.—42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment; 97th Regiment, 'Algonquin Rifles.'
"	"	5. and 6.—11th Regiment, 'Argenteuil Rangers'; 83rd Joliette Regiment.
"	"	7.—92nd Dorchester Regiment; 89th Temiscouata and Rimouski Regiment.
"	"	8.—67th Regiment, 'Carleton Light Infantry'; 71st York Regiment.
"	"	9.—69th Annapolis Regiment; 78th Colchester, Hants and Pictou Regiment, 'Highlanders.'
"	"	10.—12th Manitoba Dragoons; The 16th Light Horse.
"	"	12.—82nd 'Abegweit Light Infantry' Regiment.

Cadet Corps.

46. The Mont St. Louis Cadets, of Montreal, were first, and the Highland Cadet Battalion, also of Montreal, second, in the competition amongst the Cadet Corps.

PERMANENT FORCE.

GENERALLY.

47. The strength of the Permanent Force is well up to the limited establishment allowed, the several units being in a generally efficient condition, so far as administration is concerned.

48. Confidential reports on officers, along the lines indicated in last year's report, were made during the year. The result has been beneficial to the efficiency of the Militia.

49. The Detachment of the Royal Canadian Engineers stationed at London has been moved to Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and that at St. Jean, P.Q., to Quebec.

50. The Kingston detachment of the Permanent Army Service Corps has, in addition to its usual work, taken over the supplying and catering for the Royal Military College which have heretofore been done by contract. The results have been very satisfactory to the Commandant and Cadets.

51. Barrack Officers have been appointed at Halifax, Quebec, Kingston and Esquimalt, and it is hoped to have others appointed as soon as accommodation for stores can be obtained.

52. During the year 15 officers were appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Force as follows.

Cavalry.. . . .	1
Artillery.. . . .	5
Engineers.. . . .	3
Infantry.. . . .	3
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.. . . .	1
Canadian Army Pay Corps.. . . .	2

53. The establishment of the several units of the Permanent Force were promulgated in April, 1908.

54. The Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces Command has again called attention to the necessity which exists for increasing the strength of the several units of the Permanent Force stationed at Halifax. The District Officer Commanding No. 11 Military District also refers to the small strength of the units in garrison at Esquimalt.

ADMINISTRATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PERMANENT FORCE.

55. It is a pleasure to be able to report under this head that, in so far as the older corps, viz.: The Royal Canadian Dragoons, Royal Canadian Artillery and Royal Canadian Regiment, are concerned, their administration and discipline have been very good.

56. The Departmental and more recently organized corps have, however, much to learn, and it may become necessary to have the more senior officers attend, from time to time, at stations where combatant permanent troops are stationed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMANDS AND DISTRICTS.

57. On the whole, the administration of the Commands and Districts has shown fair progress, but before the ideal of complete decentralization can be realized, it will be necessary for the majority of Officers Commanding Commands and Independent Districts to understand more thoroughly than they do now both their responsibilities and the powers placed in their hands. Complete appreciation of the duties

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of command, subject merely to the general supervision of Headquarters can only be attained gradually, and no doubt in the past considerable difficulties have faced officers in command, owing to defects in the formerly existing system of issuing and accounting for stores, and to the lack of complete regulations for the different services. Consequently progress has been somewhat slow, and too many questions which ought to have been decided locally have been referred to Headquarters.

58. Most of these defects have now been remedied, and up to date regulations complete for all branches of the Service have been drawn up. As Officers Commanding generally obtain more practice in Command and better knowledge of these regulations, decentralization will be more thorough and the administration of the Militia as a whole, especially as regards military law and discipline, will be considerably benefited.

STATE.

59. The following return shows the state of the Permanent Force on March 31, 1909:—

NAME OF CORPS.	Authorized Establishment.	Strength on Mar. 31, 1908.	Strength on Mar. 31, 1909.	BECOME NON-EFFECTIVE.								ENROLLED.					Composition of Present Contingent as to length of Service in Permanent Force					Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
				Discharged by Pur- chase.	Discharged—Unsuit- able.	Discharged—Inval- id.	Discharged — Time expired.	Deserted.	Dead.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-Enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Des- ertion.	Total.	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	Over 3 Years.		
Royal Canadian Dragoons	169	226	179	18	1	4	7	37	...	...	67	17	2	...	1	20	13	67	40	57	3
Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles	82	107	79	22	9	1	4	19	1	6	62	28	2	...	4	34	15	34	11	18	...	
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	269	274	253	9	15	1	29	44	1	2	101	62	6	...	8	80	56	46	41	110	...	
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.	647	618	606	43	12	1	55	47	5	14	177	88	25	10	12	135	100	105	184	217	33	
Royal Canadian Engineers	225	233	216	13	6	...	26	8	2	4	59	32	6	2	2	42	31	36	55	94	9	
Royal Canadian Regiment	887	1,013	860	39	36	9	116	87	2	8	297	106	18	1	19	144	101	185	249	325	59	
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	121	97	108	12	8	...	8	4	...	1	33	39	1	2	2	44	29	20	15	44	6	
Permanent Army Medical Corps	64	76	70	8	2	3	5	3	...	...	21	10	1	3	1	15	11	14	10	36	6
Canadian Ordnance Corps	154	153	159	4	2	...	2	2	...	3	13	10	...	9	...	19	11	31	42	75	11	
Canadian Army Pay Corps	18	17	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	8	5	3	7	10	4
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	31	32	33	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	7	4	1	3	...	8	4	5	4	20	...
	2,667	2,876	2,588	169	95	19	253	251	11	39	837	401	62	37	49	549	376	546	658	1,006	134	

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ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN THE PERMANENT FORCE).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

60. The establishments for the Active Militia other than the Permanent Force were authorized early in April, 1908, and during the year the following changes took place:—

Cavalry.

In Military District No. 10, *Three squadrons in the Province of Saskatchewan, to be known as the '20th Mounted Rifles', were authorized.

In Military District No. 13, two squadrons in Alberta, to be known as the '21st Alberta Hussars' were authorized. Also one independent squadron*, and one squadron of Mounted Rifles to form the nucleus of a new regiment, to be known as the '23rd Alberta Rangers.

In Military District No. 11, two squadrons of Canadian Mounted Rifles were authorized, one at Kamloops and the other at Vernon, B.C.

In Military District No. 1, the 24th Regiment (3 squadrons) was authorized.

Infantry.

'The Glengarry Highlanders' was removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia.

The 19th Regiment, Military District No. 2, and the 96th Regiment, Military District No. 10, were increased from four to six companies.

The 97th Regiment, Military District No. 2, the 53rd Regiment, Military District No. 6, and the 92nd Regiment, Military District No. 7, were increased from four to eight companies.

The 98th Regiment, Military District No. 10, and the 102nd Regiment, Military District No. 11, were authorized as four company regiments, the 99th Regiment, Military District No. 10, as a six company regiment, and the 100th Regiment, Military District No. 10, and the 101st Regiment, Military District No. 13, as eight company regiments.

ORGANIZATION.

61. It is regretted that, owing to lack of funds, the work of organization of new militia units in Military District No. 10, which had been progressing favourably, had to be temporarily stopped, more particularly in view of the fact of the importance of increasing the strength of the Militia in the West proportionately to the increase in population.

STAFF.

62. The following changes in the Headquarters, Command and District Staffs were made during the period covered by this report:—

Headquarters.

Major-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B., was appointed Inspector General, from the Chief of the General Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General B. H. Vidal, deceased, and, also, as Chief Military Adviser.

Brigadier-General (temporary) W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B., was appointed Chief of the General Staff *vice* Major-General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery, was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance *vice* Brigadier-General (temporary) W. H. Cotton.

*Owing to financial and other causes the organization of these squadrons has not yet been carried into effect.

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Major R. A. Helmer was appointed Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry from Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Lt.-Colonel R. Cartwright, resigned.

Lt. and Brevet Captain G. B. Wright, Royal Canadian Engineers, was appointed Asst. Director of Surveys, from Staff Lieutenant, *vice* Captain W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Western Ontario Command.

Brigadier-General (temporary) W. H. Cotton was appointed Officer Commanding the Western Ontario Command *vice* Brigadier-General (temporary) W. D. Otter, C.V. O., C.B., appointed Chief of the General Staff

Lt.-Colonel J. A. Grant, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Acting Principal Medical Officer, Western Ontario Command, from Acting Principal Medical Officer, Military District No. 11, *vice* Lt.-Colonel W. Nattress, deceased.

Quebec Command.

Captain L. Leduc, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 7, *vice* Major A. D'Orsonnens, resigned.

Lt.-Colonel A. Roy, M.V.O., was appointed Chief Staff Officer, Quebec Command, from District Officer Commanding Military District No. 7, *vice* Lt.-Colonel O. C. C. Pelletier, transferred.

Lt.-Colonel O. C. C. Pelletier was appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 7, from Chief Staff Officer, Quebec Command.

Maritime Provinces Command.

Lt.-Colonel W. M. Humphrey was appointed Chief Staff Officer, Maritime Provinces Command, from Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General, *vice* Major D. S. McInnes, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Captain J. A. Benyon, R.O., was appointed Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General (on probation) *vice* Lt.-Colonel W. M. Humphrey, transferred.

Military District No. 10.

Captain H. D. B. Ketchen, Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 10.

Military District No. 11.

Major G. C. Hart, Permanent Army Medical Corps, was appointed Acting Principal Medical Officer *vice* Lt.-Colonel J. A. Grant, transferred.

Military District No. 13.

Captain E. F. Mackie, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 13.

63. It is with much regret that the death of Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., late District Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, which occurred on the 23rd August, 1908, has to be recorded. This Officer served in the Northwest Rebellion, and, also, commanded the 2nd Regiment, Canadian Mounted Rifles during the South African campaign. For his services during the latter war he was mentioned in despatches, received the brevet of Colonel, and was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

REGULATIONS.

64. The following British Regulations have been amended and adopted as Canadian books:—

‘Regulations for Army Ordnance Services,’ Part II.

‘Regulations for Magazines and Care and Preservation of War Materiel.’

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65. The following Regulations were prepared and issued:—

- 'Standing Orders for the Canadian Ordnance Corps.'
- 'Regulations for Canadian Ordnance Service, Part I.'
- 'Regulations for the Equipment of the Canadian Militia, Part I.'
- 'Standing Orders for the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.'
- 'Regulations for Engineer Services, Canada.'

INSTRUCTION.

GENERALLY.

66. The attendance of officers at the Royal Schools of Instruction has been satisfactory, and the syllabus prescribed carried out in an efficient manner. There is still, however, a tendency on the part of officers to make the periods of instruction in these schools as short as possible and to resort to provisional schools at local headquarters whenever possible.

67. Provisional Schools of Instruction were held as under:—

Cavalry.—Calgary, Alta.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Edmonton, Alta.; Morden, Man.; Saskatoon and Lloydminster, Sask.

Artillery.—Moncton, N.B.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N.B.; Victoria, B.C.

Infantry.—Edmonton, Alta.; Galt, Ont.; Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Regina, Sask.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Winnipeg, Man.

Signalling.—Sherbrooke and Quebec, P.Q.; Woodstock, St. Thomas, Brockville, Guelph, Sarnia and Perth, Ont.

68. Five officers and 10 non-commissioned officers successfully passed the Artillery Staff Course held during the year, and 10 non-commissioned officers of the Royal Canadian Regiment qualified as instructors in both the English and French languages.

69. Ten officers of the Active Militia were attached to the units of the Permanent Force for duty and a 'long course' with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Permanent Force.

70. The results of the promotion examinations of the Imperial Army held in May and November, 1908, were as follows:—

At the May examination 27 officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves, 20 passed and 7 failed (4 in one subject and 3 in more than one subject); 6 officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on the Artillery subject 'e,' all of whom passed.

At the November examination 17 officers presented themselves, 15 passed and 2 failed; three officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on subject 'e,' all of whom passed.

71. Two candidates presented themselves for the literary examination held in May, 1908, by the Board of Civil Service Examiners, but only one passed successfully; at the October examination 7 candidates presented themselves, of whom 4 passed.

72. Nine officers attended that portion of the 'long course' required to be taken at the Royal Military College in the spring of 1908, of whom 7 passed. There were also present during the course 2 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination. In the autumn of 1908, 4 officers were present at the Royal Military College, all of whom passed, and, in addition, there were 3 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination.

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INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

73. The following officers underwent instruction in England and are still in attendance:—

Staff College.—Capt. W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Gunnery Staff Course.—Lieut. W. G. Beeman, Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut. A. S. Wright Royal Canadian Artillery.

Course in Military Engineering.—Lieut. J. A. Keefer, Royal Canadian Engineers; Lieut. C. B. Russell, Royal Canadian Engineers.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

74. Forty-seven candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination to the Royal Military College in May, 1908, 38 of whom were successful in passing the same.

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

75. Owing to the Quebec Tercentenary celebration, the summer course was cancelled. The usual autumn course was carried out with an attendance of 17 officers and 35 non-commissioned officers, of whom 5 officers and 1 non-commissioned officer obtained the 'Distinguished' certificate, 10 officers and 31 non-commissioned officers obtained the 'Musketry' certificate, and 2 officers and 3 non-commissioned officers failed. The standard of instruction and examination was fully maintained.

76. The Commandant of the Canadian School of Musketry has reported that the officers and subordinate staff rendered him invaluable assistance; but again advocates the establishment of a permanent musketry staff.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

77. The number of certificates issued from all Schools of Instruction during the year was as follows:—

Return of Certificates Granted between April 1, 1908, and March 31, 1909.

Name of School.	OFFICERS.						N. C. OFFICERS.						SIGNALLING.				ARMY SERVICE CORPS.		MUSKETRY.		Total.		
	Long Course.	Artillery Staff Course.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Engineers.	Equitation.	Artillery Staff Course.	Sergt. Instructors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Technical Engineers.	Officers.		N. C. O.'s		Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Distinguished.		Qualified.	
														Grade 'A.'	Grade 'B.'	Asst. Instructors.	Grade 'A.'						Grade 'B.'
Royal Schools of Cavalry, Toronto, O., and St. Jean, R. Q.	2	8	13	31	20	6	7	2	2	7	6	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg.	..	*7	+5	+16	9	11	1	2	2	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Royal School of Artillery (Field) Kingston	..	1	3	15	..	29	16	..	2	16	29	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison) Halifax.	3	..	..	1	..	2	7	..	..	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Royal Sch. of Artillery (Garrison), Quebec and Esquimalt	..	5	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Royal School of Infantry, London.	..	3	6	12	..	..	..	..	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.	5	6	17	30	..	1	4	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton	..	1	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax	1	..	2	5	..	16	13	..	5	13	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec.	1	6	9	14	..	6	2	1	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Royal Canadian Engineers.	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cavalry (Provisional Schools)	..	7	10	11	..	..	28	..	5	28	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Artillery (Provisional Schools).	1	1	1	6	..	13	12	..	2	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Infantry (Provisional Schools)	..	11	27	90	..	38	42	1	1	42	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Army Service Corps.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Medical Corps (Special Courses).	..	8	20	..	..	17	19	..	3	19	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
Canadian School of Musketry.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Signalling (Provisional Schools).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
Equitation (Board of Examiners)	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
	14	5	59	117	245	97	10	36	167	169	14	9	..	10	18	18	43	142	2	47	6	41	1,346

*1. Infantry. †3. Infantry. ‡10. Infantry. §2. Infantry. || Qualified to instruct in French and English.

^ Qualified to instruct in French and English.

^ Qualified to instruct in French and English.

COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS.

78. The number of commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 454, and warrants to specially qualified non-commissioned officers, 24.

MEDALS.

79. The number and description of medals issued between April 1, 1908 and March 31, 1909, were as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.. . . .	49
Long Service Medals.. . . .	130
Long Service and Good Conduct Medals, (Permanent Force)..	5
General Service Medal.. . . .	33
Northwest 1885 Rebellion Medal.. . . .	1

CADET CORPS.

80. It is noted with pleasure that as each year passes an increased general interest is manifested in the cadet movement as evidenced by the additional number of corps which have been gazetted. On March 31, 1909, there were under the control and supervision of the Department, 176 cadet corps, aggregating 288 companies, and with an enrolled membership (at an average of 40 cadets per company) of over 11,000. Notwithstanding the disbandment of 12 corps with 18 companies, there has been a net increase during the year of 31 cadet corps, with 78 companies and 3,000 cadets. These new formations have been fairly widely distributed, though increases in the Province of Quebec and the Northwest Provinces have been very marked. Increasing interest in the efficiency of cadet corps affiliated with the schools is shown by Educational Authorities, and a larger number of school teachers are each year taking the course of instruction, during the vacation months, to qualify themselves as instructors. The granting of the rank of lieutenant in the Militia to all teachers so qualifying and capable of instructing a corps of cadets has proved a benefit from which nothing but good results can accrue.

81. The question of a more suitable arm than that at present in use by cadet corps has received careful consideration, and it is expected that it may be possible during the summer of 1909 to substitute one of the early issues of the 'Ross' rifle for the converted 'Snider' and 'Martini-Henry' rifles at present in use. In addition to being much lighter and more easily handled by boys, the new arm will give cadets a rifle capable of using service ammunition, and be in fact an efficient weapon in place of a cumbersome toy.

82. The encouragement to cadets by the action of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and the Canadian Rifle League in co-operating with the Department in making it possible for cadet teams from Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Dundas, Ontario, to visit Ottawa during the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Meeting, 1908, has been much appreciated.

83. Another item of encouragement for Canadian cadets was the gift of a large Union Flag from the gentlemen of the Imperial Colonial Club of London to the Dundas High School of Dundas, Ontario, in recognition of a scholar from that school (Cadet Captain Knowles) having been captain of the team representing Canada in the competition for Lord Roberts' trophy, 1908. The Canadian team in this competition, secured only 6th place, but, it is trusted that another year conditions may be more favourable for their obtaining a more advanced position.

84. During the year the policy has been followed of closely checking inspection reports submitted upon the annual inspections of cadets, and, in all cases, criticisms

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made by the Inspecting Officers have been commented on and communicated to the corps concerned. This is a large factor for efficiency, and is one of the most important methods whereby the Department can co-operate in furthering and developing the cadet movement.

PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

85. A system of physical training and instruction in elementary military drill was inaugurated in the Public Schools of the Province of Nova Scotia in September, 1908, and is now in actual operation in a large number of schools throughout that province, and appears to be receiving the cordial support of the Educational Authorities, the enthusiastic co-operation of the teachers, and the sympathy of all interested in the schools.

86. This important innovation was the outcome of last year's negotiations with the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Superintendent of Education and other provincial authorities upon the proposal to introduce such instruction in the Nova Scotia public schools, with the view of improving the health and bearing of pupils generally, the better inculcation of discipline and habits of system and order, as well as providing the growing youth of the country with a knowledge of elementary military movements, and, in addition, for the more advanced boys the handling of fire-arms and teaching of the rudiments of musketry. The value of such a training from the standpoint of national defence cannot fail to be very great, since much of the cost and trouble of instructional work for recruits in the event of a mobilization will be obviated, in view of the previous training of boys in the public schools in those elementary exercises which are the basis of all military evolutions. In addition, the instruction in proper breathing and bearing, as well as the healthful exercise imparted to boys and girls alike, cannot fail to do much to counteract that scourge—tuberculosis—and thus be of inestimable value to the welfare of our race in its effect upon future generations.

87. Upon the acceptance of the scheme by the Province of Nova Scotia, the first instructional class for teachers (both male and female) was held at Sackville, N.B., in July, 1908. This was followed by a course at Wellington barracks, Halifax, N.S., of more advanced military training for male teachers desiring to qualify as cadet instructors, and courses have since been held for all teachers at Truro, Sydney, Sydney Mines, North Sydney and Antigonish. In all, about 250 teachers have already qualified as instructors in physical training, and some 20-25 as cadet instructors. With a view to enabling these latter to enjoy under the existing law the allowances contemplated as suitable recognition for their services, a corps of school cadet instructors has been authorized, with an establishment, for a beginning, of 50 lieutenants. School teachers qualifying as cadet instructors, and actually instructing a duly authorized cadet corps, will, upon the recommendation of the District Officer Commanding, be appointed lieutenants in the Militia and paid an annual allowance in accordance with the following scale:—

When the cadet corps instructed has less than 20 cadets—No allowance.

When the cadet corps instructed has from 21 to 50 cadets—\$1 per cadet.

For each additional cadet enrolled up to a maximum of 100—75c. per cadet.

For each additional cadet enrolled in excess of 100 up to 125—50c. per cadet.

With no additional allowance for any cadets in excess of 125 enrolled in any one corps under one lieutenant instructor.

88. These allowances are to be paid upon the certificate of the inspecting officer making the annual inspection that the corps has given evidence before him of being well instructed and efficient.

89. An event of much moment in connection with this scheme of physical training in the schools was the generous donation, in March last, by the Right Honourable Lord

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Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, of the sum of \$300,000 to found a fund for the encouragement of physical and military training among the students of the public schools of Canada. The gift has been received and accepted by the Parliament of the Dominion, and a committee of management has taken charge. Rules in accordance with the conditions laid down in the deed of gift have been drawn up for the management and utilization of the fund, and published for general information. The example set by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal for wealthy citizens to participate in a national work of great magnitude, as is the physical training scheme, is one that cannot but be of the utmost value in all respects.

90. On the whole, the initiation of this important movement and the progress made in the first year of its introduction in Canada has been most encouraging. Reports from Nova Scotia indicate that practical acquaintance with the system has changed indifference and hostility to friendliness and enthusiasm and there is already promise of results, as an outcome of this training, that will prove of immense value, in many ways, to the country in the future.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

91. The Veterinary Service has been improved by the supply of veterinary field chests which are now furnished, fully equipped, to each mounted unit.

ISSUES AND RECEIPTS OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.

92. The decentralization of Ordnance work inaugurated by Militia Order No. 16 of 1903, has made good progress. Each District is now practically self contained as regards the issues and receipts of arms, ammunition and ordnance stores generally. When proper accommodation is provided the decentralization of clothing will be taken in hand in order that all requirements (for peace and mobilization) of each Military District may be arranged for through the District Ordnance Office.

The procedure in dealing with Contract Demands on account of the estimates of the different Directors at Headquarters has been put on a workable basis in the office of the Principal Ordnance Officer, but this work is greatly hampered by the lack of sealed patterns. The work of sealing patterns goes on daily and it is hoped shortly to have samples or specifications of all articles in use by the Militia.

ARMAMENT.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

93. The delivery of 36 Q. F. 18-pr. guns and carriages was completed during the year and eight field batteries will be re-armed with this equipment before annual training, 1909; also, limbers and wagons (battery line) for these guns were received.

94. It is hoped that the re-armament of the whole of the field artillery will be effected before the Training Season of 1912.

95. A pattern of runner for artillery vehicles, for winter use, has been under trial, and has been satisfactorily reported on. Steps are being taken for its adoption and manufacture.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

96. The order for three four-gun batteries B. L. 60-pr. has been completed, so far as delivery of the guns and carriages is concerned; the limbers are still under manufacture.

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97. Some important modifications have lately been introduced in the 60-pr. carriages and it is proposed to carry these out before the issue of the equipment to batteries. It is, however, anticipated that the equipment will be ready for issue before annual training, 1910.

SMALL ARMS.

98. The available supply of small arms has been very materially increased by the output of the Ross Rifle factory during the past year.

99. The issue of the bayonet for the Ross Rifle was commenced during the year and a large number will be in the hands of the troops before the coming training.

100. The adoption by other countries of high velocity ammunition of small calibre cannot be disregarded. This, together with the possible appearance, in the not far distant future, of a satisfactory form of automatic rifle, may cause a revolution in the present form of small arms which Canada will, in course, have to follow, if she is to remain abreast of modern conditions.

AMMUNITION.

101. The supply of gun and small arm ammunition, equipment and reserve is, on the whole, satisfactory, a marked increase again being noticeable. The manufacture of Q. F. 18-pr. ammunition has not yet been commenced in Canada; but, with the approaching completion of the machinery, an output may be looked for during the coming financial year.

TECHNICAL INSPECTION OF WAR MATERIÉL AND EXAMINATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

102. Considerable progress was made during the year as regards the technical inspection of field and heavy artillery equipment, and the carrying out of modifications and repairs thereto. Armament artificers visited all batteries armed with B. L. 12-pr. Mark II equipment. The Q. F. 4.7 in. and B. L. 12-pr. Mark I equipments, which were sent to Petawawa for practice purposes, were dealt with by the artificers at the camp. Further work will be carried out during the present year on the various equipments available at Petawawa.

103. It is proposed to form an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery Section in the Canadian Ordnance Corps as soon as possible.

104. The periodical and special examination of explosives by Inspecting Ordnance Officers has been arranged for by the division of the 13 Military Districts amongst three qualified Inspecting Officers.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

105. Owing to the large reduction in the funds set apart for these services on account of the decreased revenues of the country, a large amount of work provided for could not be gone on with. Nevertheless, as the following statement shows, extensive Engineer Services were performed during the year, all of which were carried out to the best possible advantage, those at Petawawa being particularly important:—

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1.

Military properties were maintained and general repairs and improvements carried out, including the renovation of the Paisley Armoury and rather extensive repairs to the London Drill Hall.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 1, 1908-9, \$3,486.

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MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2.

A great number of small repairs were carried out in this District, and all military properties generally maintained.

An improved water system was laid on the old grounds, Niagara Camp.

It is proposed to prepare the new grounds, recently purchased at Niagara, for camp purposes. This will involve the construction of camp buildings, installation of water supply, drainage, arrangements for sanitary requirements, &c.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 2, 1908-9, \$9,742.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 3.

Tête-de-Pont Barracks were renovated and placed in a sanitary and habitable condition, pending the provision of new barracks.

The Barriefield Camp Grounds were much improved during the year by additional drainage. Furthermore, a permanent pump-house, installed with a pumping engine, has been provided, and the sinking of an artesian well furnishes an ample quantity of pure water for all purposes.

Incidental repairs to Martello Towers, Kingston, were carried out.

A number of small repairs were required to maintain the various military properties in this District.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 3, 1908-9, \$8,495.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

All buildings were kept in proper repair, including the salient walls at Fort Frederick, which needed pointing.

It is proposed to place a 6-inch water main in the outer and inner inclosures of the college grounds, with hydrants conveniently placed, to afford fire protection to all buildings, as well as for flushing and domestic purposes.

Regular tests are made of the water, and in only one instance has the filtered water shown any signs of contamination. The drinking water is, however, sterilized, in addition to being filtered.

Total expenditure, Royal Military College, 1908-9, \$6,639.54.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 4.

All buildings were kept in proper repair. The Lansdowne drill hall has been completely renovated.

The Ottawa city water system has been extended to Rockcliffe Rifle Range, and was available for the September Militia Camp.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 4, 1908-9, \$6,731.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

All military properties in this District were kept in proper repair.

The Pointe-aux-Trembles and Three Rivers Rifle Ranges, as well as the Montreal Drill Hall, Royal Scots Armoury, Engineers Armoury and Victoria Rifles Armoury, were maintained in good condition.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 5, 1908-9, \$8,681.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6.

A new drainage system was laid at St. Johns Barracks, connecting the Barracks, system with that of the Corporation.

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At Sherbrooke rather extensive temporary repairs were carried out to the Old Court House which provides quarters for the local militia until the new drill hall is completed.

It was found that no convenient site was available at St. Johns for a Rifle Range; therefore, a 30 yards range has been constructed to enable the permanent corps at that Station to carry out their rifle practice.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 6, 1908-9 (including the cost of the drainage system, \$3,300), \$12,377.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7.

A large force of men were steadily employed upon the repairs to the cliff over Dufferin Terrace at Quebec. These repairs are nearly completed.

The Fortification Walls were generally repaired.

At the Citadel the store building damaged by fire was repaired, and the military hospital also underwent extensive repairs and is now in use as an office building.

The Married Quarters in St. Louis street were renovated and fitted as an hospital.

At the Dominion Arsenal, a new gas plant was constructed for the purpose of manufacturing gas for annealing purposes at about one-fourth the price it could be obtained from the city.

Two new laboratory buildings for the Arsenal were constructed in the Cove Fields.

A macadamized road was constructed from St. Joseph de Lévis to Engineers Park and No. 1 Fort. An additional store shed was constructed at Engineers Park, Lévis, and two casemates fitted up as caretaker's quarters in No. 1 Fort.

Total expenditure for Military District No. 7, 1908-9, \$96,612 (including Dominion Arsenal, Lévis Batteries and Terrace Cliff.)

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8.

Military properties were kept in proper repair and maintained. At Sussex Camp Grounds, dykes were placed along the river bank, bordering Government property, to protect it.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 8, 1908-9, \$8,307.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 9.

Properties maintained and kept in a proper state of repair, including rather extensive repairs to Middleton and Lunenburg Armouries.

General improvements were made at Aldershot Camp, including considerable clearing and seeding of the grounds.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 9, 1908-9, \$6,513.

HALIFAX GARRISON.

At Halifax Garrison, the fortification works were generally repaired, improvements were made to the Station Hospital, baths and lavatories placed in the Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, and baths and sculleries in each of the quarters at Pavilion Barracks.

Camp Mess Buildings were constructed at McNab's Island, and a water supply installed.

Total expenditure, Halifax Garrison, 1908-9, \$47,700.

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MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 10.

Military properties were maintained and kept in a proper state of repair. A water supply was installed for the Winnipeg camp. A permanent reservoir constructed for the water supply at Brandon camp, and a railway siding put in.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 10, 1908-9, \$5,690.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 11.

Military properties were maintained and kept in a proper state of repair. The north end wall of Vancouver Drill Hall put in good repair. A 6-inch B. L. gun from Esquimalt was mounted in the Drill Hall at Victoria, for instructional purposes.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 11, 1908-9, \$2,490.

ESQUIMALT GARRISON.

Fortifications were maintained in a proper state of repair. Block floor of gun shed at Work Point Barracks renewed.

Total expenditure, Esquimalt Garrison, 1908-9, \$5,320.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 12.

Military properties in this district were kept in a state of good repair.

Total expenditure, Military District No. 12, 1908-9, \$989.

PETAWAWA.

Water Supply.

The construction of water supply systems for drinking, fire protection and sewage disposal, was commenced and is now being completed.

Septic Tank Sewage System.

This system for sewage disposal entailed laying some $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of drain pipe, the construction of two septic tanks in concrete and the necessary filter beds, and the construction and fitting of lavatories for all corps on the permanent Camp Grounds. The system is now almost completed.

Camp Telephones.

Permanent telephone lines were laid to Pembroke, Petawawa village and various points on the Artillery Ranges. All corps headquarters and offices are now fitted with telephone communications, and the system is worked from a central exchange.

Buildings.

A slaughter house (with chilling room and ice-houses), also mess buildings for the officers and sergeants, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and men of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps were built.

Roads.

The metalling of camp roads was commenced, but little progress was made. It is hoped to carry out a certain amount of this work each year.

Railway Platforms.

These platforms were extended on both sides of the camp station, and now provide good facilities for loading and unloading stores.

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Wharf.

A wharf for water transport is now being completed.

Painting Buildings.

This work was carried out as time permitted during the year.

Artillery Ranges.

New ranges were cleared and prepared, giving much greater scope for artillery practice.

106. The following statement gives a list of armouries and drill halls, showing those provided for and those still to be provided for. On reference to this list, it will be seen that there are 349 squadrons, batteries or companies to be provided with armoury accommodation, and bearing in mind the fact that every year this number is being added to by the creation of new units, particularly in the West, it is apparent that an increased annual vote for this service will be required in future, and large amounts of money should not be spent on individual drill halls until all corps are provided with proper accommodation for the protection of their stores and equipment.

STATEMENT SHOWING TROOPS PROVIDED WITH ARMOURIES (OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT, OR RENTED FOR LONG PERIODS), AND THOSE YET TO BE PROVIDED.

District.	Provided for.	Not provided for.	Total.
<i>Military District No. 1—</i>			
Cavalry.....	3 Squadrons....	4 Squadrons....	7 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	3 Batteries.....	Nil.....	3 Batteries.
Infantry.....	40 Companies.....	46 Companies....	86 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	1 Company.....	2 Companies
<i>Military District No. 2—</i>			
Cavalry.....	9 Squadrons....	6 Squadrons....	15 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	3 Batteries.....	Nil.....	3 Batteries.
Engineers.....	1 Company.....	".....	1 Company.
Infantry.....	101 Companies....	57 Companies....	158 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	3 ".....	Nil.....	3 "
Army Medical Corps.....	4 ".....	Nil.....	4 "
<i>Military District No. 3—</i>			
Cavalry.....	2 Squadrons....	6 Squadrons....	8 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	2 Batteries.....	1 Battery.....	3 Batteries.
Artillery (Garrison).....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Infantry.....	29 Companies....	43 Companies....	72 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Army Medical Corps.....	1 ".....	Nil.....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 4—</i>			
Cavalry.....	2 Squadrons....	2 Squadrons....	4 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	1 Battery	2 Batteries....	3 Batteries.
Engineers.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Infantry.....	25 Companies....	19 Companies....	44 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	Nil.....	1 Company.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	Nil.....	1 ".....	1 "
Corps of Guides.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 5—</i>			
Cavalry.....	1 Squadron....	1 Squadron....	2 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	2 Batteries....;	2 Batteries....	4 Batteries.
Artillery (Garrison).....	3 ".....	Nil.....	3 "
Engineers.....	1 Company.....	".....	1 Company.
Infantry.....	53 Companies....	23 Companies....	76 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	Nil.....	1 Company.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	Nil.....	2 Companies....	2 Companies.
<i>Military District No. 6—</i>			
Cavalry.....	4 Squadrons....	16 Squadrons....	20 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	1 Battery.....	1 Battery.....	2 Batteries.
Infantry.....	12 Companies....	4 Companies....	16 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "

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STATEMENT SHOWING TROOPS PROVIDED WITH ARMOURIES (OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT, OR RENTED FOR LONG PERIODS), AND THOSE YET TO BE PROVIDED.

District.	Provided for.	Not provided for.	Total.
<i>Military District No. 7—</i>			
Cavalry.....	4 Squadrons.	Nil.....	4 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	1 Battery.....	1 Battery.....	2 Batteries.
Artillery (Garrison).....	1 Company.....	2 Companies.....	3 Companies.
Infantry.....	16 Companies.....	64 Companies.....	80 "
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 8—</i>			
Cavalry.....	3 Squadrons.....	Nil.....	3 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	2 Batteries.....	1 Battery.....	3 Batteries.
Artillery (Garrison).....	1 Company.....	2 Companies.....	3 Companies.
Engineers.....	1 ".....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Infantry.....	14 Companies.....	26 Companies.....	40 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	Nil.....	1 Company.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	Nil.....	1 ".....	1 "
Signalling Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 9—</i>			
Cavalry.....	4 Squadrons.....	Nil.....	4 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	1 Battery.....	1 Battery.....	2 Batteries.
" (Garrison).....	4 Companies.....	4 Companies.....	8 Companies.
Infantry.....	23 ".....	33 Companies.....	56 "
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 10—</i>			
Cavalry.....	7 Squadrons.....	8 Squadrons.....	15 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	1 Battery.....	Nil.....	1 Battery.
Infantry.....	10 Companies.....	30 Companies.....	40 Companies.
Army Service Corps.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
Signalling Corps.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 11—</i>			
Cavalry.....	1 Squadron.....	1 Squadron.....	2 Squadrons.
Artillery (Garrison).....	3 Companies.....	Nil.....	3 Companies.
Infantry.....	14 ".....	3 Companies.....	17 "
Field Ambulance.....	1 Company.....	Nil.....	1 Company.
<i>Military District No. 12—</i>			
Cavalry.....	1 Squadron.....	Nil.....	1 Squadron.
Artillery (Garrison).....	3½ Batteries.....	½ Battery.....	4 Batteries.
Infantry.....	1 Company.....	7 Companies.....	8 Companies.
Signalling Corps.....	1 ".....	Nil.....	1 Company.
Field Ambulance.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
Corps of Guides.....	1 ".....	".....	1 "
<i>Military District No. 13—</i>			
Cavalry.....	2 Squadrons.....	13 Squadrons.....	15 Squadrons.
Artillery (Field).....	Nil.....	1 Battery.....	1 Battery.
Infantry.....	Nil.....	8 Companies.....	8 Companies.
Field Ambulance.....	Nil.....	1 Company.....	1 Company.

RÉSUMÉ.

Côrps.	Provided for.	Not Provided for.
Cavalry.....	43 Squadrons.....	57 Squadrons.
Field Artillery.....	17 Batteries.....	10 Batteries.
Garrison Artillery.....	16½ Companies.....	8½ Companies.
Engineers.....	4 ".....	Nil.
Infantry.....	338 Companies.....	363 Companies.
Signalling Corps.....	3 ".....	Nil.
Army Service Corps.....	9 ".....	3 Companies.
Army Medical Corps.....	12 ".....	6 "
Corps of Guides.....	2 ".....	Nil.

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MILITARY PROPERTIES.

107. The rent collected on account of Military properties under lease, during the year ended March 31, 1909, was as follows:—

Military District No. 1, Headquarters, London, Ont.. . . .	\$	73	00
“ “ 2, “ Toronto, Ont. . . .		256	25
“ “ 3, “ Kingston, Ont.. . .		487	10
“ “ 4, “ Ottawa, Ont... . .		101	00
“ “ 5 & 6, “ Montreal, Que.. . .		182	00
“ “ 7, “ Quebec, Que.. . . .		1,739	93
“ “ 8, “ St. John, N.B... . .		158	50
“ “ 9, “ Halifax, N.S... . .		300	88
“ “ 11, “ Victoria, B.C... . .		962	00
“ “ 12, “ Charlottet’n, P.E.I		1	00
			\$4,261 66

LANDS ACQUIRED.

108. The following lands were acquired during the period under review:—

Kentville, N.S.—

As the camp grounds at Aldershot were too confined for the training of troops under modern conditions, and as, moreover, part of the adjacent property was within the danger zone of the rifle range, some 344 additional acres were acquired.

Virden, Man.—

A site for a rifle range in this place was acquired. One hundred and forty-four acres of the area required was purchased outright and the remainder, some 145 acres, leased for a term of years.

Goderich, Ont.—

Some 14 acres were acquired as an addition to the Rifle Range site Goderich, in order to insure absolute safety.

Medicine Hat, Alta.—

A site for an Armoury was deeded to the Crown by the town of Medicine Hat, free.

Durham, Ont.—

A site for an Armoury was deeded to the Crown by the town of Durham, free.

Bowmanville, Ont.—

A site for a new Armoury at Bowmanville was given to the Crown by the West Durham Agricultural Society, in exchange for the old Armoury building and site.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—

A small piece of land adjoining the Rifle Range at Charlottetown was acquired as a site for the erection of a building for the use of competitors during the meeting of the Provincial Rifle Association, and, also, to provide a training ground for the 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, with their 4.7 inch guns horsed.

Summerside, P.E.I.—

A new site for a drill shed at this place was purchased and the old drill shed and site sold to the town of Summerside.

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Quebec, P.Q.—

'E' Magazine was exchanged with the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, Quebec, for the property known as No. 4 Martello Tower, and it is the intention to convey this latter property to the National Battlefields Commission in order that it may be preserved and maintained.

Elora, Ont.—

The site on which the present Armoury is situated was granted to the Crown by the municipality on the understanding that the inhabitants of Elora should have the use of the Armoury building when not required for military purposes.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—

A site for a new armoury at this place was granted to the Crown by the town of Niagara Falls in exchange for the old armoury building and site.

Truro, N.S.—

Some 294 acres in the vicinity of Truro were acquired as a site for a rifle range.

Petawawa Camp Site—

The acquisition of all the various properties comprising the camp site is now nearly completed. Fifteen additional properties, some 2,232 acres in area, were acquired during the year at a cost of \$24,502.23, legal fees included—an average of \$11.11 per acre, and it is satisfactory to note that, amongst the properties thus acquired, are included five of the ten properties which it was mentioned in last year's report that the Department would probably be obliged to expropriate, the owners having eventually come to terms. As regards the other five owners, as they have absolutely refused to accept the prices offered their properties have been expropriated. The total number of properties acquired up to March 31, 1909, is 129, comprising some 19,630 acres, at a total cost of \$160,865.70, or \$8.19 per acre.

Brockville, Ont.—

The negotiations which were in progress at the end of the last fiscal year for the acquisition of three additional properties in the rear of the rifle range, in order to insure absolute safety, have been satisfactorily concluded; two of the property holders have been bought out, and a 99 year lease of shooting rights over the land of the third owner obtained.

Fraserville, Que.—

A site for an armoury was acquired.

Paisley, Ont.—

A site for an armoury was acquired.

EXPENDITURE.

109. The expenditure for 1908-9 was \$6,484,806.40, a decrease of \$311,281.85 compared with that for the previous year. The financial statement for the year, which will be found on another page, shows the amount expended under each Vote.

110. The total amount voted for the year was \$6,749,275.22, but owing to certain contractors for clothing, stores, &c., not completing their orders by March 31, 1909, amounts totalling \$264,533.81 lapsed. A statement in detail follows, showing the Votes, the expenditure, and the amounts that lapsed for each service.

111. The expenditure under certain Votes, such as Salaries and Wages, Maintenance of Military Properties, Transport and Freight, Grants to Associations, Contingencies, Clothing, Stores, &c., was simply to meet the ordinary requirements of

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these services, and includes nothing special. The Dominion Arsenal spent \$275,936, or \$140,747 less than the previous year of sums voted by Parliament, but in addition the sum of \$58,658.56 realized in 1908-9 by the sale of scrap iron, which had been accumulating for the past few years, was turned over to the credit of the Arsenal, and used for the purchase of raw material, making the total expenditure for 1908-9 \$334,595. Financial statements from the Superintendent will be found on another page. (See Appendix D.)

112. The expenditure of the Royal Military College was \$16,350 in excess of previous year. As, however, some \$5,000 of sundry supplies furnished the College in 1907-8 were paid in 1908-9, the real increase was \$6,350 only. This may be accounted for by (a) larger number of cadets attending, (b) special expenditure in connection with water and milk supply, (c) additions to the staff and advances in salaries.

113. Respecting the three large Votes, namely, Annual Drill, Pay and Allowances, and Capital, the following is submitted:—

ANNUAL TRAINING.

114. The ordinary expenditure on account of Annual Training for the year ended March 31, 1909, which is shown in the following tables, amounted to \$1,054,416.74, and the special expenditure in connection with the Tercentenary celebration at Quebec in July, 1908, amounted to \$250,379.18, bringing the total expenditure under this vote to \$1,304,795.92. This is the largest amount expended in any year for Annual Training, the number of officers and men of the Active Militia who have received not less than 12 days training showing a corresponding increase over any previous year. The details given in the tables which follow show the steady increase which has taken place in the numbers of men and horses trained.

115. The Tercentenary celebration not only accounts for the direct increase of \$250,379.18, but in addition the cavalry units which usually perform their training in the Eastern Townships were sent to Quebec and carried out their 12 days training at Savard Park in order that they might take part in the celebration. This caused an additional expense of \$30,000 for this camp which is not included in the direct charges under the Tercentenary account.

116. Transport charges include a sum of \$30,778 which was incurred in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908, but which could not be paid for out of the appropriations for that year, but this is offset by a deficit of about the same amount for railway claims outstanding on March 31, 1909. Difficulties have been experienced for years past in getting transportation companies to submit their claims before the close of the fiscal year, resulting in these claims being carried over for payment in the ensuing year. Steps have, however, been taken which will, it is hoped, put an end to this undesirable practice.

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ANNUAL TRAINING, 1908-1909.

Commands and Districts.	Numbers Trained.		Pay and Allowances of Various Staffs.	Pay and Allowances of Permanent Force and Instructors.	Pay and Allowances of Active Militia.	Rations, Forage and Miscellaneous Services.	Mobilized Wheeled Transport.	Totals.	
	All Ranks.	Horses.							
Western Ontario—									
City Corps.....	4,910	53			62,570 60			62,570 60	
Rural ".....	9,142	1 716	4,796 63	1,921 45	140,157 63	33,369 90	2,258 00	182,476 61	
Eastern Ontario—									
City Corps..	2,408	88			32,444 20	75 00		32,519 20	
Rural ".....	4,816	1,164	5,250 86	970 04	78,426 29	17,133 57	702 00	102,482 76	
Quebec—									
City Corps.....	4,342	232	58 00		58,400 10	48 00		58,506 10	
Rural ".....	6,903	1,806	6,604 95	1,223 80	135,780 85	18,619 43		162,229 03	
Maritime Provinces—									
City Corps.....	2,219	21			28,740 75			28,740 75	
Rural ".....	6,839	1,254	5,647 32	1,877 40	110,256 70	24,165 80	347 00	142,294 22	
Military District No. 10—									
City Corps.....	723	1			8,272 65			8,272 65	
Rural ".....	1,587	1,069	1,947 30	357 35	35,663 08	5,790 28		43,758 01	
Military District No. 11—									
City Corps.....	894	5		63 00	13,693 35	135 05		13,891 40	
Military District No. 13—									
Rural Corps.....	740	625	1,031 40	251 05	17,437 61	4,105 46		22,825 52	
Petawawa—									
Artillery Camp.....			3,773 00	4,465 16	9,047 65	11,896 78		29,182 59	In addition transport \$33,373.43 is included under general transport.
Halifax—									
McNab's Island Perm't Force.				4,013 20		146 77		4,159 97	In addition transport \$890.32 is included under general transport.
Total No. trained, &c. ...	45,523	8,034	29,082 46	15,142 45	730,891 46	115,486 04	3,307 00	893,909 41	
General expenditure, transport and freight								159,833 92	
Miscellaneous								673 41	
Total ordinary expenditure, annual training.....									\$ 1,054,416.74.

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117. The following shows the numbers trained in camps and cost for pay and allowances, not including supplies or transport, &c., 1908-9:—

District Camps, &c.	All Ranks.	Horses.	Pay and Allowances, excluding Supplies, &c.
			\$ cts.
Goderich	2,766	137	39,307 30
Niagara... ..	6,120	1,442	101,121 36
Guelph	256	137	6,420 05
Barriefield.....	3,110	812	53,305 75
Rockliffe (artillery).....	290	149	7,715 42
Rockliffe (district).....	1,416	203	23,626 02
Levis.....	2,889	84	42,625 51
Three Rivers.....	1,844	71	27,461 95
Savard Park.....	2,170	1,651	73,522 14
Sussex	2,592	554	44,288 45
Charlottetown.....	748	107	13,919 36
Aldershot (artillery) ..	510	223	9,619 95
Aldershot (district) ..	2,989	370	49,953 66
Winnipeg	573	321	14,625 49
Brandon.....	871	623	20,183 39
Saskatoon.....	143	125	3,158 85
Calgary ..	740	625	18,720 06
Total at camps.....	30,027	7,634	549,574 71
City Corps at Local Headquarters.....	15,496	400	204,242 65
McNab's Island, Permanent Force.....			4,013 20
Petawawa Artillery Camp.....			17,285 81
Total numbers trained, and pay.....	45,523	8,034	775,116 37

118. The following statement shows the numbers trained and the expenditure for each year since 1904-5. It will be observed that the total number trained in 1908-9 was 34 per cent more than in 1904-5.

—	Officers.	N. C. O's.	Men.	Total All Ranks.	Horses.	Total Cost.
						\$
1904-5.....	2,610	7,789	23,475	33,874	5,032	699,724
1905-6.....	2,919	8,013	28,168	39,100	6,775	809,924
1906-7 (9 months).....	2,423	6,584	23,877	32,884	4,621	724,378
1907 8.....	3,365	9,615	31,141	44,121	7,732	1,084,499
1908-9.....	3,300	9,463	32,760	45,523	8,034	*1,054,416

* Excluding Tercentenary celebration.

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119. The following table shows the numbers that received Efficiency Pay each year since 1904-5, and the amount paid.

	Recruits.	Men with one previous training.	Men with two or more previous trainings.	Amount of Efficiency Pay drawn.
				\$
1904-5.	12,413	5,413	9,486	113,432
1905-6.	13,540	6,920	14,725	155,428
1906-7 (9 months).	9,032	5,542	13,171	129,665
1907-8.	13,104	6,473	17,451	167,929
1908-9.	13,567	7,131	19,100	183,942

120. The above shows that men are staying longer in the Militia, the number of recruits each year being practically the same, while the increase has taken place in the number of men who have carried out two or more trainings. The increase in this respect in 1908-9 was over 100 per cent more than 1904-5.

PAY VOTE.

121. A statement of the Pay Vote, showing the amounts spent on the various Commands and Districts under each sub-head, follows:

Pay 'A.'—Pay of the Staff at Headquarters and in the Commands and Districts, shows a slight decrease of \$3,478 on the previous year's expenditure.

Pay 'B.'—Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force and also of officers of the Active Militia attached for 'long' courses, show a decrease of \$15,107 on the previous year's expenditure, due to the Force having been slightly reduced during the last year.

Pay for Halifax Garrison amounted to \$522,604, and for Esquimalt \$68,116.

Pay 'C.'—Is solely for Active Militia (Non-Permanent). It represents the pay and allowances of Active Militia officers and men at the Royal Schools of Instruction, School of Musketry, Signalling Schools and certain special Provisional Schools. Most of the latter schools take place in cities where the officers and men reside, in which case no pay and allowances are authorized. Owing to the lack of funds towards the latter part of 1908 it was found necessary to cancel the customary courses of instruction, consequently the expenditure under this head is less than usual.

Pay 'D' is payable only to Active Militia (Non-Permanent), on account of allowances for Command Pay, Drill Instruction, Care of Arms and Postage. The amount \$115,005 is larger than usual, owing to many claims for the year 1907-8 not having been paid during that year, the arrears being paid in 1908-9. For some years these allowances have not been settled before the end of the fiscal year to which they belong, due generally to delay in Commands and Districts in accounting for deficiencies of equipment and stores, which must be settled before payment can be made. Special efforts were made during the past year to get all the deficiencies accounted for and all claims settled for the period ended March 31, 1909, with the result that practically all arrears have been paid. In future, with more attention to prompt completion of inspections in the Commands and Districts, there ought to be no necessity to carry over any liability for allowances to a succeeding fiscal year. The establishment of the Stores Audit Office in the Account Branch has resulted in much more efficient control over the accounting for stores, clothing and equipment issued to the Active Militia.

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Pay 'E,' for special Guards of Honour and Escorts furnished by the Active Militia, is the same as usual.

122. Statement of expenditure of the Pay Vote for 1908-09:—

Commands and Districts.	Pay 'A'	Pay 'B'	Pay 'C'	Pay 'D'	Pay 'E'	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Western Ontario.....	16,094 21	195,165 74	4,528 05	40,145 10	776 40	256,709 50
Eastern Ontario.....	17,148 31	174,341 17	2,639 16	19,329 38	1,175 40	214,633 42
Quebec.....	17,223 78	249,012 26	10,032 06	28,793 33	652 80	305,714 23
Maritime Provinces. . .	16,789 91	570,763 08	2,414 24	18,913 80	955 10	609,836 13
Military District No. 10...	1,637 76	45,160 60	3,616 51	4,584 03	256 55	55,255 45
Military District No. 11...	3,000 00	68,115 93	27 00	1,975 50	126 05	73,244 48
Military District No. 13...	2,965 50	3,833 62	4,756 90	1,262 12	108 05	12,926 19
Headquarters, Ottawa....	57,732 40	79,771 94	4,169 40	.....	3 00	141,676 74
Total expenditure of Votes	132,591 87	1,386,164 34	32,183 32	115,003 26	4,053 35	1,669,996 14
By Statute. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,600 00
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,691,596 14

123. Statement of Pay and Allowances to Active Militia attending Schools of Instruction—Pay 'C,' 1908-09:—

School.	No. ATTENDING.			Amount.	
	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and Men.	School Teachers.		
				\$ cts.	
Cavalry, St. Jean, P.Q.....	29	7	.....	981 00	
" Toronto.. . . .	26	5	.....	765 40	
Artillery, Kingston	19	50	.....	2,208 66	
" Quebec .....	.....	1	.....	7 50	
" Halifax.....	1	2	.....	141 73	
Infantry, London.....	25	26	11	1,461 45	
" Toronto.....	57	27	11	2,258 70	
" Fredericton.....	14	8	.....	575 48	
" Halifax.....	4	5	14	1,514 70	
" Quebec	48	23	.....	8,593 81	
" Winnipeg.....	27	27	.....	1,538 51	
Medical, Toronto . . . . .	.....	5	.....	42 50	
" Halifax	1	8	.....	125 90	
Army Service Corps, Halifax.....	1	...	.....	56 43	
Musketry, Rockliffe.....	11	5	..	4,169 40	Permanent Force not included in numbers.
Signalling, Kingston .....	.....	.....	...	205 00	} Details as to numbers omitted.
" Brockville.....	.....	.....	.....	225 50	
" Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	113 75	
" Quebec .....	.....	.....	.....	336 00	
Provisional Schools—Lloydminster...	.....	.....	.....	978 30	
Morden.....	.....	.....	.....	354 00	
Saskatoon.....	.....	.....	.....	600 10	
Miami...	145 60	
Calgary	4,333 20	
Edmonton	423 70	
Victoria	27 00	
Total.....	263	199	36	32,183 32	

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124. The numbers above include only Active Militia officers and men attending Permanent Schools of Instruction for short courses, and do not include officer attached for long courses, these latter being paid out of the Permanent Force Vote, Pay "B". Numbers attending Signalling and Provisional Schools are also omitted.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

125. The expenditure charged to Capital was \$1,245,346.54, as follows:—

Ross Rifles—

Final payments on 14,181 rifles received.. . . .	\$ 89,220 00
Progress payments on new order.. . . .	179,684 93
3,031 bayonets and scabbards received.. . . .	16,790 87
Progress payments on others.. . . .	3,931 25
Rent of premises.. . . .	1,160 80
1 rifle to order.. . . .	25 00
1 sleeve gauge for testing.. . . .	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$290,821 85

Sutherland Rifle Sights, 6,000.. . . . \$ 7,200 00

Inspection of rifles, bayonets and sights.. . . . \$ 19,455 86

Ordnance, Ammunition and Warlike Stores—

Field guns and ammunition purchased in England.. . .	\$342,299 88
Limbers, wagons, &c., made in Canada.. . . .	230,073 91
Sub-target guns.. . . .	15,000 00
Warlike stores.. . . .	26,280 05
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	\$613,653 84

Reserve clothing.. . . . \$ 77,201 32

Saddlery, &c.—

For 1,794 sets of saddlery, 2,370 numnahs, 540 saddle bags, 1,500 bits, 1,000 stirrup irons, and sundry articles, in- cluding inspection.. . . .	\$110,984 26
--	--------------

Lands Purchased other than for Rifle Ranges—

Petawawa Camp.. . . .	\$ 23,949 85
Aldershot Camp.. . . .	5,913 38
Paisley Armoury.. . . .	517 62
Fraserville Armoury.. . . .	600 00
Niagara Camp.. . . .	10 00
Summerside Armoury.. . . .	2,555 25
	<hr/>
Total.. . . .	\$ 33,546 10

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Rifle Ranges—

	Lands.	Construction.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amherst, N.S.		4,020 36
Agnes, Que.		104 50
Belleville, Ont.		23 25
Brockville, Ont.	2,064 25	6,914 61
Calgary, Alta.		68 40
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	3,022 28	
Fort William, Ont.		5,979 14
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	30 00	
Fredericton, N.B.		1,136 25
Goderich, Ont.	700 00	27 85
Kingston, Ont.	56 75	12,684 63
Kentville, N.S.	121 85	
Lindsay, Ont.		475 75
Lunenburg, N.S.		2,930 00
Merrickville, Ont.		517 29
Nelson, B.C.	828 00	
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	37 90	6,845 76
New Westminster, B.C.	375 00	2,721 40
Petawawa, Ont.		1,400 00
Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que.	4,662 07	
Prescott, Ont.		3,152 40
Rockliffe, Ont.		6,498 15
Sydney, N.S.		348 00
Truro, N.S.	7,521 75	103 34
Virden, Man.	5,132 48	6,115 96
Westville, N.S.		5,863 94
Total	24,552 33	67,930 98

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1909.

Expenditure 1908-09.		Expended.	
		\$	cts.
<i>By Statute—</i>			
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Master-General of the Ordnance.....		21,600	00
<i>By Vote—</i>			
Pay of Staff, Permanent Force, and Active Militia, including allowances.....		1,669,996	14
Military Survey.....		28,414	45
Annual drill.....		1,304,795	92
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....		95,703	22
Maintenance, military properties.....		75,000	05
Engineer services.....		316,819	39
Warlike and other stores		231,997	88
Clothing and necessities.....		371,865	64
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....		401,686	92
Transport and freight.....		112,312	93
Grants in aid of artillery and rifle associations, bands, &c.....		51,055	10
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....		30,955	74
Printing and stationery		43,703	99
Royal Military College of Canada.....		108,495	79
Dominion Arsenal.....		275,936	51
Departmental Library.....		1,050	15
Customs dues.....		95,176	82
Gratuity to widow of Surg. Capt. C. D. Murray.....		1,000	00
" Caretaker S. Hughes (retired)		958	12
" " J. Donovan		555	10
Towards expenses of Cadet Corps competition for Lord Roberts' Trophy.....		350	00
Capital account—Ordnance, arms, ammunition, rifle ranges, lands, reserve of clothing, equipment, &c.....		1,245,346	54
Total.....		6,484,806	40
PENSIONS.			
<i>By Vote—</i>			
Pensions, Militia—Rebellion, 1885, and general..		12,732	76
" " Fenian Raid, &c		1,508	56
<i>By Statute—</i>			
Pensions, Militia—Upper Canada Rebellion of 1837-38.....		120	00
" " Act, 1901		26,873	04
Total.....		6,526,040	76
Revenue, 1908-09.		\$	cts.
Casual			120 57
Ammunition and stores	13,314 31		
Rents.....	4,358 01		
Miscellaneous.....	10,115 68		
Royal Military College ..		27,788	00
Pensions Act, 1901.....		28,019	18
		21,131	98
Total.		77,068	73

STATEMENT of Expenditure for the ten years 1899-1900 to 1908-09.

Head of Service.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	(9 mos.) 1906-07.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>By Statute—</i>										
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector-General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Master-General of the Ordnance.	10,646	11,646	12,400	12,400	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600
<i>By Vote—</i>										
Headquarters staff	13,672	11,140	17,203	22,861	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732
Command and district staffs	22,619	25,919	25,204	29,918	35,669	45,551	73,119	64,234	77,272	74,860
Permanent Force	180,458	221,067	233,243	266,155	353,729	477,571	1,055,099	845,504	1,401,271	1,386,164
Active Militia, attached.	16,315	22,528	24,905	17,071	28,159	42,552	42,593	27,913	40,127	32,183
" " allowances.	96,962	70,712	52,920	51,774	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003
" " salutes, guards, &c.	2,000	2,603	4,079	3,204	2,584	8,910	5,829	4,513	6,025	4,054
Total pay and allowances.	342,672	365,615	369,954	403,383	552,519	692,562	1,370,005	1,036,411	1,675,331	1,691,596
Annual drill	424,991	454,357	314,761	385,190	590,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,796
Salaries and wages	70,000	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063	98,979	95,703
Engineer services and lands	144,444	263,628	227,672	146,173	162,783	205,800	254,427	275,587	325,913	316,819
Maintenance, militia properties	39,930	39,203	47,760	49,201	50,511	49,854	50,523	38,434	70,062	75,000
Warlike and other stores.	58,087	85,171	99,079	89,319	62,194	74,707	174,980	124,912	*554,200	231,998
Clothing and necessities.	185,078	209,657	224,805	142,364	97,121	179,943	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866
Provisions, supplies and remounts.	117,934	121,790	129,694	129,896	158,378	165,190	463,668	274,941	421,987	401,687
Transport and freight	39,863	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	54,783	84,856	54,965	109,980	112,313
Grants to artillery and rifle associations, and bands.	36,942	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.	2,843	5,247	5,397	8,370	8,825	10,440	14,191	13,694	18,782	30,956
Printing and stationery	13,706	11,264	13,558	11,741	18,505	24,541	25,805	26,306	50,430	43,704
Royal Military College	69,230	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,898	92,145	108,496
Dominion Arsenal	102,952	110,783	207,614	149,998	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936
Military survey	3,433	3,369	4,021	3,779	7,167	11,246	15,518	17,760	23,716	28,414
Customs dues								71,803	143,622	95,177
Departmental library.								680	968	1,050
Gratuities, sundry.	2,375	5,411	313	317	934	5,178	582	5,700	26,879	2,513
Aid to civil power, sundry		2,621	4,480	18,850	7,352	5,965	492	2,020	410	
Defences, Esquimalt.		128,140	119,058	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256			
Special service, South Africa.	1,429,359	558,811								
Halifax provisional garrison.	118,265	349,871	254,962	131,256						
Coronation contingent.			29,973	62,630						
Yukon field force	173,266	14,321			24,386					
Miscellaneous small votes	5,443	6,822	8,820	2,778		9,250			7,000	350

STATEMENT of amounts voted, transferred, expended and lapsed 1908-09.

NAME OF APPROPRIATION.	AMOUNT AVAILABLE FOR EXPENDITURE.					EXPENDITURE.		
	Session of 1907-08.		Voted during Session 1908-09 as per further Suppl. Estimates being offset by savings from other appropriations aggregating \$300,000.		Amounts saved to offset further Suppl. Estimates, 1908-09.	Net amount available for expenditure, 1908-09.	Expended 1908-09.	Amounts lapsed.
	Voted as per Main Estimates.	Voted as per Suppl. Estimates.	\$	cts.				
<i>Pay (Statute):—</i> Pay of Chief of the General Staff, Inspector General, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Master-General of the Ordnance....	\$ 21,600					\$ 21,600 00	\$ 21,600 00	
<i>Pay (Vote):—</i> Pay and Allowances.....	1,500,000					1,670,000 00	1,669,996 14	3 86
Topographic Survey	30,000		170,000			30,000 00	28,414 45	1,585 56
Annual Drill	1,000,000	200,000 00	105,000			1,305,000 00	1,304,795 92	204 08
Salaries and wages.....	100,000					100,000 00	95,703 22	4,296 78
Military Properties—Maintenance.....	65,000	10,000 00				75,000 00	75,000 05	0 05
" " —Construction and repairs	345,000	*21,812 00			90,000	276,812 00	276,826 79	14 79
" " —Quebec cliff and walls.....	40,000					40,000 00	39,992 60	7 40
" Stores	350,000				65,000	285,000 00	231,997 88	53,002 12
" Clothing and necessaries.....	450,000					450,000 00	371,865 64	78,134 36
Provisions and Supplies.....	430,000					430,000 00	401,686 92	28,313 08
Transport and Freight.....	100,000		12,500			112,500 00	112,312 93	187 07
Grants to associations.....	55,000					55,000 00	51,085 10	3,914 90
Contingencies.....	25,000	6,000 00				31,000 00	30,955 74	44 26
Printing and stationery.....	45,000					45,000 00	43,703 99	1,296 01
Royal Military College.....	95,000	1,000 00	12,500			108,500 00	108,495 79	4 21
Dominion Arsenal.....	350,000				60,000	290,000 00	275,936 51	14,063 49
Departmental Library.....	1,000					1,000 00	1,050 15	50 15
Customs Dues	200,000				85,000	115,000 00	95,176 82	19,823 18
Capital Account.....	1,300,000					1,300,000 00	1,245,346 54	54,653 46
Monument—Stony Creek.....		5,000 00				5,000 00	...	5,000 00
Gratuities.....		2,513 22				2,513 22	2,513 22	
Cadet Corps Competition.....		350 00				350 00	350 00	
Totals.....	6,502,600	246,675 22	300,000		300,000	6,749,275 22	6,484,806 40	264,533 81
								64 99

* Revote of \$6,000 included.

APPENDICES.

126. Appended are the following:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1908-9. Appendix 'A.'

Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, 1909. Appendix 'B.'

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1909. Appendix 'C.'

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, 1908-9. Appendix 'D.'

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the Annual Training for the season of 1908, including the Report of the Inspector-General for the calendar year 1908, and the Report of the Officer Commanding the Militia, Quebec Tercentenary Celebration. Appendix 'E.'

E. F. JARVIS,

Secretary, Militia Council.

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APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, July 27, 1909.

*From the Director-General of Medical Services.
To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the Medical Services for the year ending March 31, 1909.

ADMINISTRATION

1. The system of Medical Administration has been placed upon a better basis, resulting in much decentralization. The Permanent Medical Officers of Commands are now administering the Medical Services within their Commands, except Quebec, where there is much organizing to be done.

MEDICAL STORES.

2. The establishment of Medical Stores has been continued. The Command and District Stores at Halifax, Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and Esquimalt are now in a position to deal with any emergency arising within their territory.

SANITATION.

3. The scheme adopted in September, 1907, at Aldershot, N.S., has been tried at all camps. Camp sanitation has become a matter of much interest to all ranks and to all branches of the service. The appointment on the staff of all the larger camps of a Sanitary Officer has resulted in this phase of camp work being carried out and elaborated in a manner most creditable to all concerned.

4. The educative value of these sanitary measures to the Militia and through the Militia to the general public must be of value. It is demonstrated that it is possible to keep a camp clean, healthy and pleasant, and if a camp, why not a home?

5. The sanitary problem of the Quebec Tercentenary was a difficult one owing to the limited area occupied by the troops and the short time at their disposal for conservancy work. No outbreak of disease could be attributed to the unsanitary condition of the camp. The cases of enteric that did occur were chiefly amongst the permanent troops at De Salaberry Park, and arose from the men drinking from an old well in the vicinity of the camp, on the days when the city water was cut off. At Savard Park some cases arose also from the men drinking the polluted water of the St. Charles river.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

6. The Permanent Army Medical Corps has now various functions to perform: not only to look after the sick of the Permanent Force, but also to act in an instructional capacity to the Active Militia; to care for and issue medical stores; to assume the direction of all methods of sanitation in garrisons or in camps; and the officers have to be ready to take up the important administrative posts when required. The personnel at present is much too small for all this work.

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ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

7. At present the employment of the Army Medical Corps is practically limited to the Field Ambulances, which now number eighteen; four more will be sufficient to supply a field force, but there the organization ends. I would recommend that personnel be provided, in nucleus, for other medical units such as Clearing Hospitals, General Hospitals, and, of especial importance in this country of long distances, hospital trains.

8. The work of the Field Ambulances during the year was good, but too little use is made of these units at Camps as regards their own actual field training and the training of officers of other branches in handling these units in the field. The old idea that a field ambulance is a field hospital seems to be firmly implanted in the minds of all camp commandants.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

9. For the future all new appointments will be made to the Army Medical Corps, and officers so appointed will be detailed to regiments for a short term. This will tend to better organization and great saving of good material.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

10. I can only repeat my former remarks on the present buildings at nearly all the garrisons, their condition cannot reflect with credit upon the Department.

11. Much has been done to improve the hospitals. Halifax is now a very completely equipped and up-to-date hospital and compares very favourably with any civil hospital. Two houses were rented at Kingston for hospital purposes and have proved most satisfactory. At Quebec the old original Garrison Hospital is being remodelled after having been used for other purposes for many years, and will make an excellent institution. The hospital at London is quite adequate. The so-called hospital at Toronto is only fit for a detention room; so, also, I believe is the one at Winnipeg, though I have never seen it, not having been west of Ontario.

HEALTH OF THE PERMANENT FORCE.

12. The health of the Force has been most excellent as shown by the accompanying report:—

STATISTICAL REPORT.

RETURN of Diseases treated in Military Hospitals for Year ending March 31, 1909.

Diseases.	Nomenclature Nos.	STATION HOSPITALS.										Total.
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. John.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Winnipeg.	Halifax.	Victoria.	
Abrasion.....	1076	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	.....	3	9	2	22
".....	1084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Abscess of brain (cortex).....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
" connective tissue.....	953	.....	.....	8	3	.....	6	1	1	4	.....	23
" dental.....	450	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" eyelid.....	242	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Acne.....	1006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Alcoholism.....	50	.....	.....	2	6	2	6	1	.....	21	2	40
" delirium tremens.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ametropia.....	222	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Anæmia.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7
Appendicitis.....	515.2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7
".....	515a	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
".....	515c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Apoplexy.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Arterial sclerosis.....	308	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Asthma.....	338	1	.....	.....	2	12	3	2	13	11	2	3
Boils.....	695	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
Bright's disease.....	652	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
".....	652.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Bronchitis.....	404	15	1	1	9	17	11	10	.....	1	.....	65
Brush-burn.....	P. 279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Burns, arm.....	1098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
" hand.....	1086	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" back.....	1086	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bursal cyst.....	946	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carbuncle.....	966	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cestoda taenia solium.....	App. 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Chicken-pox.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Colic.....	544	1	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	.....	6	.....	14
" biliary.....	582	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Concussion of brain.....	1096	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Condyloma.....	731	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Congestion of liver.....	571	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
" lung.....	410	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Conjunctivitis.....	166	1	.....	1	5	2	2	2	1	3	.....	17
Constipation.....	541	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	14
Corns.....	982	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Contraction.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Contusions, abdomen.....	1168	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" back.....	1157	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" chest-walls.....	1142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3
" eye.....	1116	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
" eyelid.....	1110	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4
" face.....	1102	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	6	.....	10
" lower extremities.....	1219	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	7	.....	15
" nervous system.....	1034	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
" muscles.....	1065	8	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
" mucous membrane.....	1083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
" skin.....	1075	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
" shoulder.....	1195	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	11
" scalp.....	1088	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Convulsions.....	123	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Cow-pox.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Cyst.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Deformity of toes.....	951b	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
".....	951c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Degeneration.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dermatitis seborrhœica.....	1005	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhœa.....	540	5	.....	5	3	3	5	1	1	13	3	39

Disease.	Nomenclature Nos.	STATION HOSPITALS.									
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Winnipeg.	Halifax.	Victoria.	Total.
Diphtheria	10								3		3
Dislocation of bone	908								1		1
" radius and ulner	1212					1					1
Disordered action of heart	305								9		9
Dysentery	11						3				3
Eczema	962	1				1	4	1	3	2	12
Endocarditis	292								1		1
Enteric fever	13	1		2	9	2	1	2	5		22
Epistaxis	280						1				1
Epilepsy	124								2	1	3
"	123a			1							1
"	124b					1					1
Enteritis	515a							1			1
Enteralgia	545								1		1
Erysipelas	15		1								1
Erythema	959a						1		1		2
Extraction of teeth	P. 321				1						1
Flat-foot	950								2		2
Fistula in ano	550			2		2					4
Foreign bodies in cornea	1117								1		1
Frost-bite	969						2				2
Fracture—											
Bones of forearm	1205								2		2
Ex. condyle of humerus	1204				1						1
Femur	1227								1		1
Fibula	1230							1			1
Inferior maxilla	1105	1			1						2
Meta-tarsal	1232							1			1
Nose	1232	1						1			2
Ribs	1145				1			1	2		5
Tibia and fibula	1231								1		1
Tibia	1229			1			8				9
Ganglion	941a								1		1
Gastralgia	510								2		2
Gonorrhœa	20		2	16	11	4	27	3	4	53	125
Gout	68								1		1
Hæmorrhage of brain	101								1		1
" lung	411								2		2
Hæmatemesis	492					2					2
Hernia	528			3			4				7
"	52A.b							2			2
Herpes	970						1				1
Headache	128	1		1			1				3
Hypertrophy of heart	297					1					1
Hyperaemia	102						1				1
Hydrocele	754								1		1
Impetigo contagiosa	963			1							1
Incontinence of urine	690						1				1
Indigestion	499	1	3		6	20	4		18	1	53
Influenza	21	19	1	7	12	21	9	13	12	69	169
Insomnia								1			1
Internal derangement of knee-joint	1221								2		2
Inflammation of :—											
Brain	97				1						1
Breast	864								1		1
Bladder	676			2					1		3
Bursa	943								1		1
Connective tissue	952								2		2
Eyelid	239								1		1
External ear	259a								2		2
"	259c									1	1
Gums	451								1		1

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RETURN of Diseases treated in Military Hospitals—Continued.

Disease.	Nomenclature, Nos.	STATION HOSPITALS.										
		R. M. College.	London.	Toronto.	Kingston.	St. Jean.	Quebec.	Fredericton.	Winnipeg.	Halifax.	Victoria.	Total.
Scarlet Fever.....	28			2	1					1		4
Scabies.....	82b				1		1		1	13		16
Sebaceous Cyst.....	1004						2					2
Shingles.....	971			1					1	1	1	4
Sore throat.....	473		5			3	1			1		10
Soft Chancre.....	736			8	1	1	2	1		14		27
Spasm.....	116				1			1				2
Sprain upper extremity.....	1196				2	3				5		10
" lower extremity.....	1220	4			7	6	13	2	4	45	8	89
" joints.....	1061			8						1		9
" back.....	1158				1	2		1			1	5
" muscles.....	1066				1				2	2		5
Stomatitis.....	436a			1								1
Stricture.....	712b		1							2		3
Syncope.....	304							1		1		2
Synovitis.....	903.1	10	1	1	10		4	2		1	3	35
Syphilis Primary.....	42a									6		6
Syphilis Secondary.....	42b			2	1		4			2	4	13
Tachycardia.....	305							2				2
Tetanus.....	43						1					1
Tinea Trichophytina.....	82								1			1
Tinea Trichophytina.....	82A.c.										1	1
Toothache.....	465					1				5		6
Tumour of neck, Lipoma.....	801					1						1
Tuberculosis.....	44					1			1			2
Ulceration of mouth.....	437						1					1
" " cornea.....	172		1									1
" " tooth.....	453										1	1
Ulcer Varix.....	329										1	1
Urethritis.....	707				1		2			1		4
Urticaria.....	960						1			3		4
Vegetable poisoning.....					1							1
Vaccination.....	p316	10			2			1				13
Varicocele.....	752		1	5	1	1				6		14
Valvular disease of heart.....	293									1		1
Venom sting of insects.....	p381									2		2
Vomiting.....	506							3				3
Whitlow.....	1024							1				1
Wounds :—	Sec. I											
Incised.....	(a)	4		2								6
Contused.....	(b)			2	7							9
Lacerated.....	(c)	2										2
Gunshot.....	f			1								1
Gunshot hand.....	1218a									1		1
Gunshot head.....	1101									2		2
Eyelid.....	1111								1			1
Face.....	1103									1		1
Hip.....	1103								1			1
Leg.....	1077		2		1				3	3		9
Lower extremities.....	1222		1			4		3	2	7		17
Lip.....	1222					1						1
Head.....	1088						9					9
Scalp.....	1089									1		1
Upper extremity.....	1197							3	2	13		18
N. A. D.....										2		2
N. Y. D.....										5		5
Remaining in hospital.....				8	8	4	16	5	2	32	4	79
Operations.....				10	1	7		2	1	19		40
Discharged by Medical Board.....				1	1	3	1	1		8		15
Discharged otherwise.....				4								4
Died out of Hospital.....											1	1
Died.....							2			3	2	7
Discharged to duty.....		138	35	135	170	163	229	92	103	634	50	1758
Admitted during the year.....		138	35	134	170	160	237	93	105	641	65	1784

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RECAPITULATION.

Remaining in Hospital.....	79
Operations.....	40
Discharged by Medical Board.....	15
Discharged otherwise.....	4
Died out of Hospital.....	1
Died.....	7
Discharged to Duty..	1,758
Admitted during the year.....	1,784
<i>Memorandum—</i>	
Enteric Fever....	22 cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. C. JONES, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Director-General of Medical Services.

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, ONT., June 23, 1909.

*From the Commandant, The Royal Military College,
To the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the year ending June 30, 1909:—

STRENGTH.

1. The number of Gentlemen Cadets on the strength in September, 1908, was 101. Two have since withdrawn. Thirty-one cadets leave the College in the ordinary course this month. Forty-two have passed the Entrance Examination out of a total of 51 who competed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

2. The conduct and discipline of the cadets have been good.

EXAMINATIONS.

3. The results of the examinations have been, generally speaking, satisfactory.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

4. The standard has been, I consider, fully maintained.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.

5. Major J. P. Shine, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has taken the place of Major N. A. W. Scott, Royal Marine Light Infantry, as Instructor in Infantry and Gymnastics.

Captain H. A. Kaulbach, 'The King's Own Regiment,' has taken the place of Major F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery, as Adjutant.

DIPLOMAS OF GRADUATION.

7. Diplomas of Graduation, with honours, have been awarded to the following:—

Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Read.

“ “ D. A. White.

Sergeant A. A. Anderson.

Corporal W. S. Lawrence.

“ L. H. Watts.

Diplomas of Graduation to the following:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major A. E. Grasett.

Company “ N. O. Reiffenstein.

“ “ S. D. Parker.

Sergeant T. D. J. Ringwood.

“ G. M. Hutton.

“ H. D. G. Crearer.

“ J. A. L. Dansereau.

“ H. A. S. Wurtele.

“ J. C. Ball.

“ L. C. Goodeve.

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Corporal N. G. H. Burnham.

“ F. A. Wanklyn.

“ A. W. McKnight.

“ H. A. Fraser.

“ J. D. P. Dunbar.

“ S. A. Hargraft.

Cadet J. A. MacKenzie.

“ R. C. Morgan.

“ N. McL. Sutherland.

“ K. W. Gunn.

“ D. J. McDonald.

“ W. H. Weller.

“ E. M. Watts.

“ E. H. Lancaster.

“ J. A. A. Côté.

COMMISSIONS.

8. The following Gentlemen Cadets will be recommended for Commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major A. E. Grasett, Royal Engineers.

Company “ N. O. Reiffenstein, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Sergeant H. A. S. Wurtele, }
Corporal F. A. Wanklyn, } Royal Field Artillery.

Sergeant G. M. Hutton, Indian Army.

Corporal W. S. Lawrence, Royal Canadian Engineers.

“ J. D. P. Dunbar, Royal Canadian Engineers.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

9. The College prizes have been awarded as follows:—

(a) The Sword of Honour for Conduct and Discipline, Battalion Sergeant-Major A. E. Grasett.

(b) Medals presented by His Excellency the Governor-General:—

Gold medal—Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Read.

Silver medal—Company Sergeant-Major D. A. White.

Bronze medal—Corporal L. H. Watts.

(c) Class prizes for the highest marks in each class:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Read.

2nd “ Corporal E. O. Wheeler.

3rd “ Cadet L. A. Wilmot.

(d) Subject for the highest marks in the several subjects:—

1st Class—Theoretical Military subjects, Company Sergeant-Major D. A. White.

1st “ Military Engineering, Company Sergeant-Major C. E. Read.

1st “ Tactics and Reconnaissance, Corporal F. A. Wanklyn.

1st “ Drills, Exercises and Practical Work, Battalion Sergeant-Major A. E. Grasett.

1st “ Surveying, Sergeant A. A. Anderson.

1st “ Civil Engineering, Corporal L. H. Watts.

1st “ Physics, Corporal L. H. Watts.

1st “ Chemistry, Cadet R. C. Morgan.

2nd “ Military Administration and Military Law, Corporal E. O. Wheeler.

2nd “ Military Surveying and Topography, Corporal E. O. Wheeler.

2nd “ Mathematics and Mechanics, Lance-Corporal A. B. McEwan.

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2nd Class—Geometrical and Engineering Drawing, Corporal E. O. Wheeler.

2nd “ French, Corporal E. O. Wheeler.

3rd “ English, Cadet H. A. J. de Lotbinière.

3rd “ French, Cadet J. A. Dansereau.

10. The Dundonald Mounted Patrol Competition was won by ‘B’ Company, 1st team.

11. The Challenge Shield, presented by the Hon. the Minister of Militia, for revolver practice, was won by Company Sergeant-Major D. A. White.

12. The Riding Challenge Cup, presented by Major G. R. Hooper, was won by Sergeant H. D. G. Crearer.

13. The Ontario Government Cups for the best shot in each class in the annual musketry course were won as follows:—

1st Class—Company Sergeant-Major D. A. White.

2nd “ Corporal T. M. McAvity.

3rd “ Cadet L. A. Wilmot.

14. The Quebec Government Cups, to the three cadets making the highest score at 200, 500 and 600 yards at the annual rifle meeting were won as follows:—

1st—Company Sergeant-Major D. A. White.

2nd—Sergeant L. C. Goodeve.

3rd “ T. D. J. Ringwood.

15. The cups presented by Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Wurtele, R.O., for the best gymnast in each class, were won as follows:—

1st Class—Cadet W. H. Weller.

2nd “ Corporal C. B. Parr.

3rd “ Cadet J. V. Young.

16. The Inter-Company gymnastic competition for the Challenge Cup, presented by Major N. A. W. Scott, Royal Marine Light Infantry, was won by ‘A’ Company.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. TAYLOR, *Colonel.*

Commandant, Royal Military College.

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APPENDIX C.**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE,
1909.**

OTTAWA, May 3, 1909.

*The Secretary,
The Militia Council.*

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, the report of the meeting of the Board of Visitors to the Royal Military College held in March last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER, *Brigadier-General,*

Chairman Board of Visitors.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on March 24, 1909.

Present.

Chairman.—Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B., Chief of the General Staff.

Members—Colonel E. Fiset, D.S.O., G.G.H.S., P.A.M.C., Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

Colonel T. Benson, Commanding Royal Canadian Artillery.

C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., B.A., M.I.C.E., M. Can. Soc., C.E.

The Rev. C. P. Choquette, M.A.L.S., President of the College of St. Hyacinthe.

Secretary—Major C. F. Winter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel E. T. Taylor, the Commandant of the College, was, also, in attendance.

The Board made careful enquiry extending over three days, and their conclusions are as follows:—

THE COLLEGE COURSE.**AGE AT ADMISSION.**

1. The better to accord with the educational system of the Province of Quebec, it is recommended that the age for admission to the College be from 16 to 21, instead of from 16 to 20 as heretofore.

SYLLABUS.

2. In the syllabus for the entrance examination no change is proposed.

3. No change is considered necessary in the present syllabus of instruction nor in the present allotment of time and marks.

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MILITARY TRAINING OF SENIOR CADETS.

4. The Board considers it desirable that steps should be taken to enable the senior Cadets, before being gazetted to commissions, to gain a knowledge of their duties, as officers, in the interior economy, discipline, &c., of a regiment or battery.

THE CADETS.

ATTENDANCE.

5. The present course opened last September with a record attendance of a hundred and one Cadets, two of whom, however, have since been withdrawn. All the Provinces, even the Yukon Territory, are represented; but the quota from the Province of Quebec is disproportionately small. It is gratifying to note that five out of the thirty-eight Cadets who gained admission last September are sons of ex-cadets. This is valuable testimony to the high opinion entertained by men best capable of judging of the excellent educational advantages offered by the College.

DISCIPLINE.

6. The Commandant reported to the Board that the discipline of the cadets was satisfactory; that the members of the senior classes had shown no favouritism, and had been of great assistance to himself and the company officers; that there had been no serious cases of misconduct, and that the percentage of minor offences had decreased. So far as the Board could ascertain the relations between the several classes were harmonious. There seems to be a good feeling between Cadets and Professors, and the objectionable practices of 'hazing' and 'fagging' are things of the past.

MESSING.

7. Messing arrangements have now been taken over by the Permanent Army Service Corps, and the Commandant reported that the new system was working very well. In the opinion of the Board, the change which has been made is a great improvement. The food is adequate, both in quantity and quality, and the Cadets express themselves as perfectly satisfied.

CLOTHING.

8. With regard to the clothing supplied by the contractors, it was represented that the cloth is poor, and that the price charged for gold lace is excessive; that the trousers intended for use in the gymnasium are made of inferior material; and that the boots, or some of them, are of indifferent quality. The Board found, after careful inspection, that the tunics issued in the previous September had not lasted well, and that the trousers worn in the gymnasium shrank very much in the wash. The system in vogue is not satisfactory. It is recommended that cloth, gold lace, and other material should be bought by the Department, supplied to the Cadets on repayment, and made up in accordance with sealed patterns. It is also recommended that the Cadets should wear boots of the same kind as are manufactured by the Slater Shoe Company for issue to the Permanent Force.

RECREATION.

9. The means of recreation are excellent, though a commodious, but cheaply constructed wooden building for use as a skating rink in winter, and as a drill shed in wet

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weather, is still a *desiratum*. The boat-houses are in such a state of dilapidation and decay as to be almost useless, and their renewal, or thorough repair, is urgently required. The Board would recommend that these matters receive the prompt attention of the Department.

CONDITION.

10. The cadets appeared to be happy and contented. Except as regards clothing (paragraph 8), they made no complaints.

THE COLLEGE STAFF.

11. The Commandant informed the Board that he continued to be well supported by his staff of professors and instructors, all of whom appeared to be devoted to their work. Technical instruction is provided on a system admirably arranged, and in some of the classes there has been a noticeable improvement since last year.

PAY OF COMMANDANT.

12. As regards the pay of the Commandant, the Board desires to repeat the recommendation which was made last year:—

‘Notwithstanding that the Commandant and Military Professors made no application for any improvement in their respective positions, the Board is of the opinion that the appointment of Commandant of the Royal Military College deserves special consideration by the Department. The emoluments of this important office are the same to-day as at the date of the establishment of the college, thirty years ago, though the cost of living has increased nearly 40 per cent since that time. The Commandant has many claims upon him, and he should be sustained in the matter of pay in such a manner as to enable him to discharge them with dignity and a liberality befitting the position. The Board considers that an increase of 25 per cent in the emoluments of the Commandant would be no more than is warranted by the additional cost of living, &c., since the present rate of pay was fixed in 1878, and it recommends this for favourable consideration.’

PENSIONS.

13. The Board was approached with regard to the provision of pensions for members of the civil staff. Last year's report contains a strong recommendation, which is now reiterated, that pensions ought to be provided.

PAY OF CIVIL STAFF.

14. Questions arose relating to the emoluments of the civil staff. It was represented that, in view of the enhanced cost of living, salaries had been increased under the new Civil Service Act, and that, having regard to their duties and responsibilities, the members of the civil staff were inadequately paid. The Board concurs, and the following rates are recommended:—

First Grade.—\$2,800 to \$3,500 per annum. Professors of: Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy; Civil Engineering and Architecture; Physics and Chemistry.

Second Grade.—\$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum. Associate Professors of French and English.

Third Grade.—\$1,500 to \$2,000. Assistant Professors; Instructors in Mathematics, Chemistry and Civil Engineering.

It is further recommended that, with the approval of the Commandant, the salaries in each grade should advance by yearly increases of \$100 until the maximum is reached.

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DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

DRILLS.

15. The Cadets were seen at drill under their own non-commissioned officers, and they presented a highly creditable appearance. All of them were present on parade except one, who was on 'light duty.' They were steady in the ranks, and the non-commissioned officers gave their words of command with clearness and confidence. Movements were carried out with precision and the 'march-past' was very well performed.

EQUITATION.

16. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, there was no mounted parade, but the Commandant reported that fair progress was being made in equitation. It is very desirable that horses should be provided for the special use of the Cadets, and kept in the new college stables.

GYMNASIUM.

17. The Board visited the gymnasium and watched the Cadets perform. The second and third classes gave an admirable display of 'free gymnastics' and 'vaulting the horse.' The general physique of the Cadets is good, and the manner in which they went through their exercises reflects great credit on their instructors.

FIRE DRILL.

18. The Commandant reported that on the day previous to the Board's visit, he had caused the 'fire-alarm' to be sounded, and that everything went well. The Board, therefore, did not consider it necessary to repeat the experiment.

MUSKETRY.

19. A good deal of attention is bestowed on musketry. After a thorough course of preliminary instruction, the third class fires sixteen practices (five rounds at each practice) at distances varying from 100 to 600 yards. The first and second classes expend a similar number of rounds in a course of practices rather more difficult. The standard of proficiency reached may be judged from the average percentage obtained, namely:—

1st Class..	49·95
2nd Class..	47·34
3rd Class..	47·96

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

20. The Medical Health Officer submitted, through the Commandant, a satisfactory report.

VACCINATION.

21. In the opinion of the Board, a Cadet should be required to produce a certificate (signed by a medical practitioner) that he has been successfully vaccinated not more than two years prior to the date of his admission to the College, and it is recommended that a clause to the foregoing effect be inserted in the College Regulations.

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AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS.

22. It is also recommended that the following be added as sub-para. (4) to paragraph 40 of the College Regulations:—

‘In cases of illness or physical disability contracted before admission to the College, but not detected on medical examination, and of such a nature as to interfere with studies or military exercises.’

SANITATION.

23. In connection with the buildings, quarters, dormitory, class-rooms, &c., the sanitary arrangements were found satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY.

24. As regards the supply of drinking water, the present system of filtration, sterilization and distribution gives good results. The Board visited the pumping-house, inspected the filters, and found everything correct. The Commandant reported that no case of illness had been traced to impure water, and all cause for anxiety in this connection appears to have been removed.

MILK SUPPLY.

25. Before being issued the milk is pasteurized, and the purity of the supply is thereby guaranteed. The Board inspected the apparatus and found everything clean and in good working order; but it is suggested that it would be better if the bottles in which the milk is kept were provided with stoppers of some kind.

FOOD.

26. In the preparation of food, the Board made it their business to ascertain that proper sanitary precautions were not neglected.

ACCOMMODATION.

GENERALLY.

27. With the ninety-nine cadets at present in residence, there is not much room to spare. At a pinch, however, eleven more could be admitted, making a total of one hundred and ten; but this would tax the dining-room accommodation to its utmost limit.

CLASS ROOMS.

28. The Board visited the several class rooms, and found them well heated and ventilated.

DORMITORY.

29. The dormitory was clean and comfortable. The new cupboards give the room a neat and tidy appearance. The hardwood flooring has not yet been completed.

LIBRARY.

30. Situated as it is on an upper floor of the main building, the library is, in the opinion of the Board, in the wrong place. In a commodious and suitable room on a

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lower floor, it would afford easier access and permit the construction of better and more convenient shelves. It is in charge of the Professor of English who takes much interest in it. The rules regulating the issue of books appear to work in a satisfactory manner.

HOSPITAL.

31. The hospital was very clean and in perfect order. There were no patients.

STABLES.

32. Stables were completed three years ago, but they cannot be utilized because accommodation has not yet been provided for the men who are to take charge of the horses. Quarters should be built as soon as possible.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

33. The various College buildings are, on the whole, in a good state of repair. But in rear of the dormitory there is an old boat-house, which is in a tumble-down condition.

HEATING, LIGHTING AND FIRE PROTECTION.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

34. The engine-house and pumping-station, as well as arrangements for heating and lighting, are under the entire control of the Public Works Department. The system is productive of many inconveniences which militate against efficiency. It is strongly recommended that the department concerned should give instructions to the engineers and firemen whom it employs at the College that they are to take their orders from the Commandant.

OUTER ENCLOSURE.

35. Last year the Board called attention to the fact that, in case of fire, the buildings in the outer enclosure would be practically unprotected, but no action appears to have been taken towards giving effect to the recommendations which were then put forward. The execution of the scheme for carrying water to the outer enclosure should be no longer delayed.

FIRE PROTECTION.

36. With the foregoing exception the system of fire protection appears to be satisfactory. But the hose stored at the various stations would be less liable to crack if it were not laid flat; and the Board repeats the recommendation which it made last year, that portable fire extinguishers of modern type should be provided.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

GUN SHED.

37. The gun shed and artillery armament were found in good condition. The armament comprises sufficient material for instructional purposes.

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MODEL SHED.

38. The model shed was in good order; so also was the Engineer equipment, with the exception of the bridging spars, the supply of which should be renewed.

LABORATORY AND STORES.

39. The Board visited the several rooms allotted to the Professor of Chemistry. The laboratory was well equipped and there was nothing wrong with the apparatus. But much of the latter is no longer used, owing to the shortness of the College course, a circumstance which is to be regretted.

WORK-SHOP.

40. The equipment of the work-shop was very complete, and the carpentry work done by the Cadets proved their interest in, and the excellence of, the manual training thus afforded. Cupboards and study chairs for use in the Cadets' bed-rooms were being made in the shop and turned out in a very creditable and workmanlike manner.

LANDS.

GROUNDS.

41. Owing to bad weather and the season of the year, it was difficult for the Board to judge of the condition of the grounds, but the Commandant reported that he had sufficient men to keep them in good order.

NAVY BAY.

42. The Board visited the wharf and shore-line, at the back of the dormitory, on Navy Bay, and found everything in a very dilapidated condition, a portion of the wharf being washed away and the whole water-front requiring attention and repair. Notwithstanding that the Board has reported for several years upon these matters, nothing has yet been done, and the shore is suffering encroachment and buildings are tumbling down. The general appearance of this part of the premises reflects anything but credit on the College.

The Board was informed that plans had been prepared and tenders invited for the reconstruction in concrete of the shore-wall, and it is strongly recommended that prompt action be no longer deferred.

RIFLE RANGE.

43. The rifle range appears to be in a satisfactory condition and to be reasonably free from danger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLLEGE REPORTS.

44. In order that the heads of educational establishments may be made acquainted with the syllabus for the entrance examination, it is recommended that copies of the yearly report on the examination for admission to the College should be issued by the Commandant to colleges, seminaries and preparatory schools through-

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out the Dominion, and that copies intended for issue in the Province of Quebec should be translated into French.

MILITIA COURSES.

45. The courses of instruction held at Kingston for the benefit of officers are a great boon to the Militia, but they must not be allowed to encroach, to an undue extent, on the time and attention which the Military Professors should devote to the Cadets. The interests of the latter must be paramount; and if, as is not unlikely, the number of courses is increased, the College staff should be reinforced.

VISIT OF MEMBERS AND SENATORS.

46. In the last year's report reference was made to the desirability of bringing the admirable work done at the College more prominently to the notice of the Ministers of the Crown, Senators, members of Parliament and other officials at Ottawa; and the Board ventures to suggest that representatives of the Senate and the House of Commons should pay a visit to Kingston next June at the time of graduation. It would be to the advantage of the country if the value of the institution were to become better understood and more fully appreciated.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES OF COMMANDANT.

47. During the present Commandant's tenure of appointment, which expires in October next, a marked improvement has been noticed at the College. The cadets have increased in number and improved in discipline; the opinion in which they are held is evidenced by the ease with which they obtain employment, after graduation, as surveyors and civil engineers; and Colonel Taylor is to be congratulated on the high standard which, largely through his personal influence, has been attained.

48. In conclusion, the Chairman and Members of the Board desire to express their thanks to Commandant and Staff for assistance rendered.

W. D. OTTER, *Brigadier-General,*
Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C., 1909.

EUG. Fiset, *Colonel,*
Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence.

T. BENSON, *Colonel,*
Commanding Royal Canadian Artillery.

C. E. W. DODWELL,
Resident Engineer, Public Works Dept., Halifax, N.S.

C. P. CHOQUETTE,
President of the College of St. Hyacinthe.

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major,*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secretary.

OTTAWA, ONT., 3rd May, 1909.

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APPENDIX D.**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL.**

QUEBEC, July 26, 1909.

To the Honourable,

The Minister of Militia and Defence.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

2. The appropriations voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year were as follows:—

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ended March	
31, 1909..	\$350,000 00
Sundry refunds..	1,715 02
Amounts refunded for sale of scrap..	58,809 88
	<hr/>
	\$410,524 90
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March	
31, 1909..	\$336,461 41
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on March	
31, 1909..	74,063 49
	<hr/>
	\$410,524 90

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

3. Average number of employees 323. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, \$125,574.53.

AUDIT OF BOOKS.

4. A complete inspection and audit of the books and accounts has been made by an officer from Headquarters, who will make an independent report. The system has been found generally satisfactory.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

5. The cost of production has fallen considerably as compared with last year. This is due to the lower price of metals, and to the sale of scrap which has been accumulating for some time and has been credited to manufacture. With improved storage facilities, it will now be possible to take scrap on charge as rapidly as produced, and fluctuations in cost will not be so great.

The sum of \$7,000 was written off the steel shell plant last year, and a further amount of \$1,800 this year. An additional sum of \$2,200 will be written off next year, making in all \$10,000. This is intended to cover the value of gauges and tools for 12-pr. B. L. Shrapnel Shell, which may not be used in future.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

6. The additional space for manufacture of Q. F. cartridges asked for in my annual report is urgently required, and should be provided without delay.

STATEMENTS.

7. The following statements are submitted:—

[illegible]

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STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1908-09.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to orders :—

Salaries of staff	\$	21,682 08
Motive power, heating and lighting—		
Wages	\$	2,472 60
Materials		10,144 91
		<hr/>
		12,617 51
Maintenance of buildings		2,560 98
Water supply		1,800 00
Removal of snow		400 00
Travelling expenses		203 77
Stationery, printing and postage		437 63
Telephone		89 00
Miscellaneous charges		7,695 97
From Capital Account—		
5% depreciation on buildings	\$	5,725 98
10% " machinery		8,684 12
20% " tools		27 04
		<hr/>
		14,437 14
		<hr/>
	\$	61,924 08
LESS—Amounts taken in relief of indirect expenditure—		
Adjustment of account		1,349 41
		<hr/>
Net total ..	\$	60,574 67

NOTE—This amount together with indirect expenditure of each factory has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour in each factory as shown below.

General percentages on direct labour for the year 1908-09—

Workshop	74·80
Cartridge factory.	94·87
Foundry	247·79
Rolling mill	92·19
Shell factory	89·08
	<hr/>
Average rate	119·74

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PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1908-09.
Abstract of the Cost of Work performed.

	Quantity.	Rate.		Cost.
		Per. Each.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Boxes, ammunition, S. A. special.....	6,993		0 29	2,056 15
" " G. S., repaired	822	"	1 03	851 64
" " S. A. special, repaired.....	266	"	0 10	27 76
" " gallery practice or blank.....	453	"	0 86	390 29
" " " " repaired.....	363	"	0 35	129 28
" projectile, B. L. or Q. F, 12 pr. shrapnel and case.	3,082	"	0 69	2,139 31
" " " " " repaired.....	13	"	0 55	7 25
" Ross rifle	1			82 84
Cartridges, small arm, ball, .303 inch cordite, Mark VI ..	8,999,100	1,000	21 11	190,056 82
" " blank " " " V.....	500,000	1,000	14 26	7,130 93
" B. L. filled, 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12 ⁷ / ₁₆ oz. cordite, size 5, Mark II.	4,014	Each.	0 45	1,810 90
" B. L. filled, 5 inch howitzer. 11 ⁷ / ₁₆ oz. cordite, size 3 ³ / ₄ , Mark IV	1,998	"	0 43	875 79
" R. B. L., empty, silk cloth, 20 pr., 1 ¹ / ₂ lb. blank.....	900	100	10 52	94 75
" empty, B. L., 15 pr., Mark I, gun, 1 ¹ / ₂ lbs., blank....	334	100	4 64	15 51
" " " 15 or 12 pr., 1 ¹ / ₂ lb., blank.. ..	5,000	100	4 27	213 88
" " " 5 inch gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank..	1,000	Each.	0 06 ⁶ / ₁₀	66 07
Covers, cartridge, silk cloth, B. L., 5 inch howitzer, 11 ⁷ / ₁₆ oz. cordite	1,998	100	5 33	106 63
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B. L., 12 pr., 6 cwt., 12 ⁷ / ₁₆ oz. cordite, Mark I	4,014	100	4 64	186 64
Cases, cordite, 100 lbs., Mark I, original cost.....	30	Each.	5 11	153 36
" " " repairs only	30	"	0 14	4 15
Dogs, sawyers cross, 12 inch	20	"	0 69	13 82
" " straight, 12 inch.....	80	"	0 34	27 67
Experiments, Standing Committee on small arms.....				689 59
Handles, clamping screw, 6 pr.....	2	Each.	5 34	10 69
Planks, moving guns, half, 6 ft. x 12 in. x 3 in. oak.....	44	"	3 34	147 35
" " " 4 ft. x 12 in. x 3 in. "	92	"	2 29	211 48
" " " 9 ft. x 15 in. x 3 in. "	16	"	4 36	69 89
" " whole, 10 ft. x 17 in. x 3 in. "	56	"	8 06	451 41
" " " 10 ft. x 17 in. x 3 in. fir.....	48	"	3 25	156 19
Plugs, fuze hole, G. S. with loop, Mark I.....	14,076	100	2 38	336 24
" armoury	2,000	Each.	0 30	619 86
Rollers, ground, 7 ft. x 12 in. diameter, oak, iron bound.....	2	"	21 50	43 00
" " 6 ft. x 10 in. " elm.....	5	"	3 42	17 11
" " 4 ft. x 10 in. " oak	2	"	2 50	5 00
Ross rifle inspection				216 96
" bayonets				779 66
Shells, B. L., empty, shrapnel, 12 pr., 6 cwt., Mark VII.....	10,076	Each.	2 32	32,701 85
" " " " " section.....	1			7 47
Sights, fore, adjustable gun.....	3	Each.	0 50	1 50
Skids, 20 ft. x 15 in. square fir.....	20	"	22 00	440 02
" 20 ft. x 9 in. "	4	"	8 99	35 86
" 18 ft. x 5 in. x 4 in. square fir.. ..	32	"	6 79	217 28
" 14 ft. x 8 in. square fir.....	8	"	4 65	37 23
" 11 ¹ / ₂ ft. x 15 in. x 20 in. oak, bolted together.....	4	"	54 89	219 56
" 10 ft. x 9 in. x 15 in. " "	6	"	21 54	129 26
" 11 ¹ / ₂ ft. x 10 in. x 20 in. " "	6	"	41 94	251 67
" 6 ft. x 12 in. square fir	151	"	4 61	697 27
" 5 ft. x 6 in. x 5 in. oak.....	19	"	1 61	30 59
" 4 ft. x 12 in. square oak	86	"	3 13	269 62
" 3 ft. x 9 in. x 6 in. oak	64	"	1 76	112 99
" 3 ft. x 6 in. x 5 in. "	56	"	1 01	57 03
" 3 ft. x 6 in. x 3 in. "	99	"	0 61	60 52
" 3 ft. x 5 in. x 4 in. "	40	"	0 66	26 77
" dismounting, 14 ft. x 8 in. square fir, bevelled with grunnets	35	"	11 66	408 33
" dismounting, 10 ft. x 8 in. x 13 in. oak, bolted together..	3	"	36 74	110 23
Shot, B. L. case, 15 or 12 pr., Mark V.....	7,002	"	1 55	10,867 12
Scotches, large, 12 in. x 6 in. x 6 in. elm.. ..	164	"	0 17	28 80
" medium, 9 in. x 5 in. x 4 in. elm	170	"	0 08	13 73
" large handled, 12 in. x 6 in. x 6 in. elm ..	18	"	3 57	64 30
" small, 6 in. x 4 in. x 2 ¹ / ₂ in. elm.....	186	"	0 04	7 48
				256,995 35

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.C.A.*
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

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APPENDIX E.**INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION OF
CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING
THE SEASON OF 1908.**

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency an interim report on the training of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, during the season of 1908; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE,
OTTAWA, April 1, 1909.

1. The accompanying report briefly outlines the general scheme of training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1908, and appended will be found the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training (Appendix E_I).

2. There is, also, appended the report of the officer commanding the militia at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration (Brigadier-General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B.) on the part taken by the troops on that occasion (Appendix E_{II}).

SCHEME OF TRAINING.**RURAL CORPS.**

3. Early in the year, a "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction" was prepared and published. In it were defined the respective responsibilities of general and administrative staff officers; details were given as to the manner in which camp duties were to be performed; the methods to be adopted in carrying out musketry and judging distance practices were explained; and for each arm a syllabus of training was prescribed.

4. At the same time attention was drawn to the fact that a syllabus was merely intended as a guide. It might be varied at the discretion of the Camp Commandant. But nothing was to be allowed to interfere with proper attention being given to musketry, and the fullest possible use was to be made of available range accommodation.

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5. So far as relates to drill, movements not essential to manœuvre in the field were eliminated; and in the training of cavalry and infantry special importance was attached to—

- (a) Attack and defence;
- (b) Information and reconnaissance;
- (c) Orders, field messages and reports;
- (d) Marches and protection.

Theoretical instruction in the foregoing subjects was to be provided by means of lectures, and results were subsequently to be tested by practical work in the field.

6. In addition to the training they received in camp, detachments of field and heavy artillery were sent to Petawawa for practice with service ammunition, instructions for practice being drawn up on the lines adopted in the Royal Artillery.

CITY CORPS.

7. The training of city corps was ordered to be carried out, as usual, at local headquarters, and attention was directed to the importance of taking advantage of rifle ranges wherever available.

PERMANENT FORCE.

8. Units of the Permanent Force are required to undergo, yearly, a progressive course of training, the instructions laid down for the Regular Army, in the training manual of each arm, being followed as closely as local circumstances permit, as follows:—

Cavalry—

- September to March—Individual instruction.
- March and April—Troop training.
- May—Squadron training.
- June and July—In camps of training.
- August—Combined training in central camp, otherwise squadron training.

Horse Artillery—

- September to March—Winter training (including battery manœuvre).
- April and May—Battery training.
- June and July—In camps of training.
- August—Combined training in central camp, otherwise battery training.

Infantry—

- September to March—Individual instruction.
- April and May—Company and battalion training.
- June and July—In camps of training.
- August—Combined training in central camp, otherwise company and battalion training.

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RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA TRAINED DURING THE YEAR 1908.

9. The following return shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1908.

	ESTABLISHMENT.			NUMBER TRAINED.			UNTRAINED.		
	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O's and Men.	Horses.
<i>District Camps.</i>									
Goderich and Guelph...	282	3,178	361	178	2,746	271	110	540	96
Niagara	581	6,374	1,718	385	5,440	1,357	199	935	361
Kingston..	323	3,433	985	230	2,515	812	93	918	173
Ottawa	207	2,230	494	127	1,850	354	87	680	141
Three Rivers..	196	1,924	139	119	1,575	68	78	349	71
Quebec.....	232	2,216	1,901	184	1,917	1,640	48	299	261
Levis.....	257	2,926	125	201	2,595	64	56	333	61
Sussex.....	230	2,497	636	171	2,378	552	58	121	84
Aldershot.....	282	3,203	673	213	2,943	530	62	263	147
Winnipeg and Brandon.	111	1,028	902	81	871	767	30	157	135
Esquimalt.....	24	350	3	20	190	.....	4	160	3
Charlottetown.....	57	634	101	52	634	101	5	.....	.....
Calgary.....	93	756	703	73	669	631	20	87	72
	2,875	30,749	8,741	2,034	26,323	7,147	850	4,842	1,605
<i>Local Headquarters.</i>									
W. O. Command	387	4,617	83	328	4,530	61	59	187	18
E. O. Command.....	204	2,348	94	176	2,297	88	28	102	6
Quebec Command.....	361	4,171	494	259	3,702	229	102	469	265
M. P. Command.....	171	2,262	23	140	1,981	20	30	284	3
M. D. No. 10..	73	774	15	68	660	5	6	114	10
M. D. No. 11...	54	646	5	48	496	5	6	98	.....
	4,125	45,567	9,455	3,053	39,989	7,555	1,081	6,096	1,907

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

10. Courses for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia were held, during 1908, at all Schools of Instruction from the 1st April to the 30th June, and from the 15th September to the 15th December.

11. In addition, Provisional Schools of Instruction were held at Charlottetown, Moncton, St. John, Montreal, Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, Galt, Port Arthur, Morden, Lloydminster, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Victoria.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

12. The usual spring course at the School of Musketry at Ottawa was cancelled, owing to the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration; but an autumn course, attended by 52 officers and non-commissioned officers, was conducted, on a system very similar to that which is adopted at the School of Musketry at Hythe, England.

The course is made to embrace—

- (a) Preliminary training;
- (b) Care of arms;
- (c) Construction of rifle;

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- (d) Theory of rifle fire;
- (e) Judging distance and range practice;
- (f) Mechanism and employment of the machine-gun;
- (g) Application and control of fire;
- (h) Practical field training with the rifle, and comprehensive range practices.

SIGNALLING.

13. Advanced courses of instruction in signalling, both in camps of training and at local headquarters, were arranged for.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary,
The Militia Council.

APPENDIX E.

OTTAWA, January 26, 1909.

*From the Inspector-General, Canadian Militia,
To the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report, as Inspector-General of the Militia, for the information of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council.

1. I assumed the duties of Inspector-General on April 1, last, since when, either in person or by officers deputed to act for me, I have held inspections of nearly all units of the Militia Force. While on this subject a word of explanation may not be out of place.

2. Owing to the great extent of the Dominion, the large number of units to be inspected, and the comparative shortness of the season available for training, it is quite impossible for any one individual to inspect all the Militia in any one year. This will be at once seen when it is stated that the annual camps in Western Canada take place at the same time of year as the majority of those in the East.

3. Both the West and the East cannot, therefore, be inspected in the same year. In 1908 it was decided that the Inspector-General should inspect all troops West of Lake Superior, and as many of those in Eastern Canada as should, in addition, prove feasible.

4. Those which he was unable to visit were inspected on his behalf either by the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Inspectors of Cavalry and Artillery, or by the Officer Commanding the District to which each unit belonged.

5. I was personally able to inspect the following troops:—

Cavalry—15 Regiments and 2 Independent Squadrons.

Artillery—7 Field Batteries.

3 Regiments, Fortress Artillery.

1 Brigade, Heavy Artillery.

Engineers—1 Field Company.

Infantry—39 Regiments and 3 Independent Companies.

Army Service Corps—4 Companies.

Army Medical Corps—4 Field Ambulances.

The remainder were inspected by other officers on my behalf.

6. I continued the practice, initiated by my predecessors, of submitting to the Militia Council, as soon as possible after the inspection of any corps, an abridged report thereon, in which the capabilities of the senior officers, the general condition of the corps, and any matters requiring early attention were brought to notice.

7. Upon those matters, to which it is undesirable to refer in a report which is to be made public, I have, from time to time, submitted separate confidential reports.

PERMANENT FORCE.

8. It is a matter of much regret to me that, owing to various circumstances beyond my control, I have not been able to make as thorough an inspection of the Permanent Force as I could have wished.

9. The principal duty of the Permanent Force is the instruction of the Active Militia, and, as this is carried on at the schools of instruction mainly in the winter months, and as, in consequence of shortage of funds, it has been found necessary to

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stop, temporarily, the attendance of Militia officers at schools, I have been unable to test properly the manner in which instruction is imparted there. The instructional work of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Petawawa Camp, however, was decidedly good, while, judging by the results of the practice of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, which I witnessed at Halifax, N.S., the instruction imparted by the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at that station must have been excellent.

10. It is, of course, obvious that, before the Permanent Force can instruct the Militia, it must itself be efficient, especially at manœuvre and work in the field. Mere drill, though it has its value, can only occupy a secondary place, but in the regular stations of the Permanent Force there is hardly room for anything else.

11. The only way to train the Permanent Force properly, and to gauge its efficiency, is to assemble its units at Petawawa, as was done in the summer of 1907, and let them work together there, where there is ample space for manœuvre of all kinds.

12. Unfortunately, owing to the celebration at Quebec and difficulties in regard to expense, it was not found possible to bring the permanent units together for training this summer.

13. From what was seen of them at Quebec and at their own stations, it can be reported that, in barrack duties, interior economy and drill, the Force, as a whole, is very fairly efficient, though the drill has a tendency to be too much of the "barrack square" type—owing, no doubt, to the small amount of training ground available at their permanent stations and the smallness of the cadres. The several units turned out smartly at Quebec. The Cavalry were well mounted and rode well. The Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles did excellent work as instructors at the Western Camps.

14. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery shows great improvement of late years, and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery companies at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., and the Heavy Artillery Company at Quebec, are well up in their work.

15. The Royal Canadian Engineers have done good work at all stations, but especially at Halifax, N.S., and Petawawa.

16. The Royal Canadian Regiment was well turned out and did good work at Quebec during the celebrations. The headquarters at Halifax, N.S., are in a satisfactory condition, and have made progress since last year.

17. The Canadian Army Service Corps, the Permanent Army Medical Corps, the Canadian Ordnance Corps and the Army Pay Corps have all made progress, and amply justified the policy of organizing them. Their main value and utility lie in the services they render to the Militia at large, to whose comfort and efficiency they greatly contribute at the annual training camps, and who, without them, would not be able to take or keep the field.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

18. The Cavalry of the Active Militia were, on the whole, with one or two exceptions, better mounted this year than usual. But the horses are not yet what they ought to be. The best mounted corps were those of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

19. The recent increase, from \$125 to *\$150, of the maximum amount of compensation payable by the Government for horses killed or injured on the public service has but recently been made public. When generally known, it ought to have a good effect in inducing owners to bring a better class of horse to camp.

20. In training and manœuvre power, generally, the Western Cavalry Corps are ahead of those in the East. There are but few of the latter which could be at all compared with the bulk of the Western Corps in efficiency. The principal reason for this is, no doubt, that the Western men are better riders, and, on the whole, better horsed.

*Since further increased to \$175 to take effect from April 1, 1910.

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21. It is difficult to state with accuracy the positive stage of efficiency reached by the Cavalry of the Dominion, but some of the Western Corps have reached a stage of drill and manœuvre highly creditable, considering the short period available for training. They have still much to learn in reconnaissance and advanced cavalry duties and in the use of the rifle, although in this latter respect they more than hold their own with most of the Eastern Corps.

22. Of the Cavalry of Eastern Canada, while one or two corps show creditable results, the majority of the Cavalry of Ontario and Quebec have not yet reached a satisfactory stage of efficiency. The Cavalry of the Maritime Provinces ranks distinctly higher.

23. In the case of Military Districts 3 and 4, it was pleaded that the camps were held at an inconvenient period of the year for the farmers, and that the Cavalry suffered thereby.

24. The weak point, with but few exceptions, of the great bulk of the cavalry inspected was inferior troop and squadron drill. If these have been well practised good regimental and brigade drill, or manœuvre, follow almost as a matter of course. It is noticeable that all the best regiments pay especial attention to this. And the good showing made by individual squadrons in the majority of corps is a proof of what can be done by keen officers who know their work.

25. One reason which can, with some justice, be advanced for failure, in so many cases, to attain greater efficiency is the defective nature of our present cavalry equipment. No satisfactory equipment for carrying the rifle mounted has yet been issued to the Cavalry. As a result, the trooper has in practice to devote one hand entirely to managing his rifle. To ride and manage properly an untrained horse with only one hand is a task for even a practised rider, and very few of the men in the ranks can claim to be good horsemen, or are in the habit of riding at other times. The result is that three-quarters of the man's attention are given to remaining on his horse, instead of to his drill.

26. If a satisfactory equipment were issued, much improvement might be looked for. The present long rifle should be replaced for mounted men by a good short rifle. The difference between the shooting powers of such an arm and of the present long rifle would be inappreciable, and the mobility and training of our mounted men would be enormously improved.

27. The clothing of the Cavalry is, on the whole, of good material and in very fair condition. But, except in the best regiments, the officers seemed unable to get the men to keep their clothing properly clean in camp—in some corps the men do not keep even themselves tidy, but turn out unshaven and dirty for inspection. The issue of jean suits has, however, greatly conduced towards the cleanliness of uniforms.

28. It is for consideration whether it might not be a good thing to abolish the present light coloured stripes on the breeches, and give some colour which does not show the dirt.

29. The regulation white helmet is not, in my opinion, a good headdress for militia cavalry. It might, with advantage, be replaced by the "naval pattern" cap.

30. The saddlery was generally in fair condition; in some cases it was very well cared for, but they were the exception. All portions of a corps ought to be equipped alike. In many corps some squadrons had "universal pattern" saddlery, while others had "colonial pattern." The rifle bucket which fits one of these does not fit the other. Different patterns of bit were often in use in the same corps. The "portmouth" pattern appears to be the best. It is for consideration whether the use of a single bridle rein should not be generally adopted, as is now the case with most of the Eastern Cavalry. A second rein is not really often necessary, and is apt to embarrass an untrained rider.

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31. The armament of all squadrons in a corps is not always identical. This should be remedied as soon as possible.

ARTILLERY.

32. The Artillery force of the Dominion, as a whole, has maintained its last year's standard and, perhaps, made some further progress towards efficiency. In many cases, commendable zeal and keenness have been shown. In the opinion of many good judges, however, the present periods allotted for training and practice are no more than sufficient to bring artillery units up to a certain stage, beyond which any improvement is due to special qualifications on the part of individual officers and non-commissioned officers. In general, the work of the instructors during training is necessarily limited to details of drill; they get no opportunity for giving systematic instruction in the higher duties of artillery, such as reconnaissance and the taking up of positions for fire. Consequently, and owing to the large annual change in the personnel of units, the final stage reached each year as regards efficiency remains about the same.

33. There are many good officers in both the field and heavy artillery branches, but it is well known that the handling of modern field and heavy artillery demands much study and practice on the part of the officers who have to use it. And it can hardly be said that the advance in the knowledge of officers has kept pace with the improvement in *matériel*.

34. The effective use of artillery in the field has become of more and more importance of late years. To make the best use of the efficient weapons provided requires ever-increasing skill.

35. The most feasible remedy, under present conditions, would appear to be to improve the general knowledge of officers and non-commissioned officers at the commencement of the annual training by encouraging better attendance at the Artillery Schools. At present, the attendance at the Heavy Artillery School at Quebec of military officers and non-commissioned officers is altogether inadequate.

36. In no arm has the beneficial influence of the central training camp at Petawawa been more marked than in the Artillery. The instruction there imparted is eminently practical, but it can hardly be denied that artillery officers, as a whole, have not shown themselves as proficient as they ought to be in observation of fire, in making deductions from their observations, and in rapidly adapting their measures to the conditions which presented themselves.

37. Improvement was noticeable in fuse-setting, gun-laying and the actual carrying out of battery duties. And, except in the Nova Scotia batteries, the horsing and harnessing of the guns and wagons showed an improvement upon last year. The class of horses brought into camp by the Nova Scotia brigade is poor and not suitable for artillery work.

38. It is unsatisfactory to be obliged to record a decreased attendance of batteries at Petawawa, as compared with last year. The 1st (Quebec), 4th (Hamilton), 14th (Cobourg), 24th (Peterborough) Field Batteries, and the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Companies, 7th Regiment Canadian Artillery, all failed to attend at Petawawa for gun practice. In 1907 only the 1st Battery failed.

39. The adoption of the Brigade system by the Field Artillery has been amply justified by results. The extra four days' drill in the year has likewise been of enormous advantage to the Artillery and that arm is still, on the whole, the best arm of the service.

40. As regards Fortress Artillery, it is satisfactory to be able to record continued progress on the part of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, which is entrusted with the working of an important part of the armament of the fortress of Halifax. The practice made by several detachments with both 12-pr. Q.F. and heavy guns was

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excellent, and officers and men alike displayed commendable knowledge of their guns and how to use them.

41. It is hoped that in future reports it will be possible to record similar efficiency on the part of the corps allotted to the defences of Esquimalt.

42. The country owes a debt of gratitude to the Canadian Artillery Association for its continued efforts to promote the efficiency of the Artillery force. There has been some little danger in the past of prize winning being looked upon as the end, rather than military efficiency, but this tendency is disappearing.

ENGINEERS.

43. The Field Engineer Companies, even more than the rest of the Militia Force, suffer from the short period available for training. It is impossible to make an efficient infantry or cavalry soldier in twelve days. It is still more hopeless to make an efficient field engineer, even when full allowance has been made for the excellence of the material which is often available.

44. Under these circumstances, the Engineers suffer from attempting to learn too much, and, though it is difficult to determine what duties to omit, yet the situation should be faced, and only the absolutely essential duties practised.

45. Engineer companies are naturally obliged to hold a large amount of special equipment, and much time is taken up in only unpacking and repacking it. It would be better that a large portion should be left at headquarters as mobilization equipment, and not taken into camp at all.

46. The efficiency of companies is generally improving, and some are really good at special work. The Field companies generally, if properly trained, should make ideal Pioneer companies.

47. The want of Telegraph and Telephone companies is a serious matter, and their organization should not be delayed a day longer than is necessary.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

48. The Corps of Guides are rapidly becoming acquainted with their important duties, and some useful reconnaissances were carried out at the camps.

INFANTRY.

49. On the whole there is little doubt but that the Infantry of the Militia is steadily advancing in efficiency. Much of this advance has been due to the appointment of Brigadiers. As a rule these officers take great interest in their brigades, and do much to improve their efficiency.

50. The training of nearly all infantry corps in the Dominion suffers from the tendency of most commanding officers to forget that good company drill is the foundation for all more advanced training.

51. All battalions were inspected at company as well as at battalion drill, and it was invariably the case that the corps which did well in company drill did well, also, in more advanced work.

52. In City corps, too much attention is usually paid to purely ceremonial drill, and there is a tendency to perform all movements in a stereotyped manner. There is, perhaps, some excuse for this, as many of these corps have no ground on which to drill outside, and are, therefore, confined to the drill hall. The result is that attack and defence, advanced guards and outpost duty are seldom or never practised and the drill generally becomes cramped and jerky. There were several creditable exceptions, but as a rule company drill was poorly executed. I could not help thinking that some effort on the part of officers to utilize Saturday afternoons, the long even-

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ings of the summer, or moonlight nights, for drill out of doors might produce better results. No satisfactory reason was ever advanced to show that this could not be done.

53. Local patriotism, especially in the larger towns, might well take the form of providing drill grounds for the local corps. When not needed for military purposes, they would form recreation grounds for the citizens generally. The difference in efficiency between city corps which had no place outside in which to drill, and those which had ground available, was markedly in favour of the latter.

54. The Field days which are annually held on public holidays in Military Districts Nos. 2, 7 and 9, and occasionally in other districts, have done much to give City corps more advanced training than they could otherwise obtain. It is a pity that they cannot be adopted as a regular event in all districts, and it is much to be regretted that Military District No. 2 could not arrange to hold one this year. The experiment of inviting City corps to send contingents for four days' training in the annual camps has been a decided success, and those corps which have sent contingents have profited much thereby. So far, however, attendance at camp has been almost entirely confined to City corps in Military Districts Nos. 2 and 9. These are probably the most efficient City corps in Canada.

55. A careful inspection of the Drill Attendance Registers of the City corps which I have inspected leaves me under the impression that many corps do not perform the number of drills for which they receive pay. I am aware that it is the fashion to claim that more drills are performed than are required by regulation. This is perhaps the case in the larger cities, but, in most other cases, if extra drills are really performed, it is certain that no satisfactory record of such drills is kept. In any case it appears to be almost universally claimed that three hours' drill is equivalent to a day's drill, that a Church parade, also, counts as a day's drill, and that each day spent on the pleasure trips, which some regiments take annually, counts for a day's drill. This can hardly be intended.

56. It is a matter for some regret that so large a proportion of the City corps crowd the whole of their annual drill into a comparatively small portion of the year. In practice the commencement of the annual drill depends upon the date in the spring when the local drill hall is warm enough to be used for drill with comfort. And, with the exception of Military Districts Nos. 2 and 9, the large majority of City infantry in Eastern Canada do not hold any drills in the fall, and press to have their inspections held by the end of June, from which date they do no more drill until the commencement of next year's annual drill.

57. Speaking generally, the Rural Infantry corps, except in Military Districts Nos. 5 and 7, have made a considerable advance of late years. It is impossible to obtain anything like efficiency in so short a period as 12 days' training, but the amount learnt by the average corps in that time is distinctly creditable.

58. As in the City corps, too little attention, comparatively speaking, is devoted to obtaining efficiency in company drill. There are, however, several exceptions to be made to this general criticism, and in some cases Company officers handle their companies really well.

59. The commonest fault found among Company officers in Rural corps (and, also, though to a less degree, in City corps) is a want of self-reliance, as shown by a disinclination to assert themselves and really command their men. This is a bad fault, and one far too prevalent in the Force generally. If officers are to be of any use at all, they must exercise command properly, control their men, and not leave mistakes uncorrected, as they now too often do. The men are willing enough to be commanded and disciplined if the officers know their work and are prepared to assert their authority.

60. Advanced guards, scouting and outpost duties appeared to have been but little practised.

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61. Another weak point noticeable throughout the Infantry, but more especially in Rural corps, is ignorance of their duties on the part of Section commanders. The whole tendency of modern war and long range weapons is to give increased importance to subordinate leaders, and, if a force is to be efficient, it must find good men for these posts and train them properly.

62. Rifle practice in the Infantry, as in the Cavalry, steadily continues to improve. The Ross Rifle, with Mark III sight, was used for practice in the large majority of the camps, and with excellent results. The defects previously disclosed in this arm are evidently being remedied. Quite seventy-five per cent of the men firing easily reached the standard required for efficiency pay, and it appears to be worthy of consideration whether that standard (a very low one) should not now be raised. More practice at judging distance is still required, though it has greatly improved. Praiseworthy attention was given to musketry generally in the annual camps, with very satisfactory results.

63. At the inspection of the Infantry corps recently raised in the West, the utility of the Provisional Schools held in British Columbia during the winter of 1907-08 was amply demonstrated. In view of the great distance of British Columbia from the nearest Infantry schools, these Provisional Schools should be repeated yearly for the next year or two, at least.

64. The clothing of the Infantry was, generally, of good quality and in fair condition. It is, of course, difficult to keep clothing clean in camp, and the addition of a jean suit to the present issue would be a great boon, and probably, in the end, result in a saving to the public.

65. The quality of the boots shows some improvement on past years, though many men still wear a very poor article.

66. The equipment of the Infantry was, generally, in fair, sometimes very fair, condition. As a rule, only the belt and pouch—and in the Rural corps the kit bag—are in use. The remainder of the equipment issued is kept in store. If the remainder of the Oliver equipment is really only to be used on mobilization, it would be a boon to Company commanders to relieve them of its custody and place it in mobilization stores.

67. The arms, generally, are only in moderate condition, except where kept under charge of a government caretaker. Where issued for rifle shooting purposes in City corps, the men do not always seem to take the trouble to clean them after use. Company officers could do more than they do to remedy this.

68. The sooner the Ross Rifle can be supplied with a bayonet, the better. The absence of one causes unfavourable comment, and is a serious disadvantage.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

69. The work performed by this corps during the annual camps was almost everywhere satisfactory. The food supply was generally good, and there were few complaints. The supply of the troops present at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration was well carried out, and was favourably commented on by the corps attending the fêtes.

70. The hired transport was usually of very fair stamp, and the equipment of the corps generally satisfactory. At only a few camps, at present, have the Army Service Corps companies the necessary facilities for doing both their own slaughtering and baking. The results are so good in these cases that the system might well be made universal.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

71. With few exceptions, the Medical Services at the annual camps and at the Quebec Celebrations were well carried out.

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72. Sanitation received greater attention in camp this year than ever before, with results which fully justified the care bestowed on it.

73. The only two camps which were unsatisfactory in the two above respects were those at Three Rivers and Levis, P.Q.

74. The Field Ambulances as a rule were efficient. In two cases of accident, which occurred when I was present, the ambulance on duty in camp arrived on the scene with commendable promptitude.

75. While, no doubt, much remains to be learnt—especially in the handling of ambulances in the field—still the progress made in this branch of late years is decidedly good.

76. The Regimental Medical Officers and Medical Services are improving.

77. Generally speaking, the Medical Branch of the Militia is one of the most efficient branches of the Force.

SIGNALLING.

78. The Signalling Corps is making progress. Signalling, generally, is improving in all the City corps, and is making some advances in the Rural corps. The Signallers of the 77th Regiment (a Rural corps) show great proficiency, and have taken a high place on the general list.

79. The importance of the signalling service is very great. Useful as it is to the infantry arm, it is still more important to the artillery and cavalry, the former depending on it for much of their efficiency. More attention should certainly be paid to it by both these branches of the service.

ANNUAL CAMPS.

80. I, personally, inspected the camps at Quebec, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Kingston, Ottawa, and Aldershot, N.S. The remainder were seen by other officers on my behalf.

81. Speaking generally, all camps suffer from lack of sufficient space for training the troops. For cavalry especially the space is altogether inadequate. They cannot learn to move freely without sufficient room. The camp at Calgary was the best off in this respect, thanks to the public spirit of Colonel Walker, 15th Light Horse, and other gentlemen, who allowed the troops to work over their private ground.

82. Rifle range accommodation was good at Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Ottawa and Aldershot, fair at Sussex, Levis and Three Rivers, poor at Goderich and Niagara, altogether wanting at Kingston. New Ranges are now in course of construction at Kingston and at Niagara.

83. The administration of the large majority of the camps was satisfactory, and the staff duties were smoothly and correctly carried out, except in one particular, viz., that in many of the camps, Commandants of Camps and their Chief Staff Officers failed to realize properly their responsibility for the efficient training of all troops in camp.

84. The proper training of the troops under his command is one of the most important duties of a commander, and his general staff ought to assist him. Yet many of the Commandants and Chief Staff Officers seemed to consider that they had done all that could be expected of them, when they ascertained that the sections of the drill book laid down in the "Syllabus of Training for Camps" had been practised by commanding officers. This is not enough. They should be helping, teaching and correcting the troops the whole time, and their plans for tactical training should be carefully thought out beforehand. Training measures require study and cannot be brought out on the spur of the moment.

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85. The subsidiary services of the camps, especially the feeding and supplying of the troops, the sanitation of the camp area and the care of the sick were well carried out.

86. The camp site at Ottawa is unsatisfactory, in that it is badly drained, becoming a quagmire in wet weather, and it is much too restricted in area. The result was shown in the cramped movement of the troops trained there. The one redeeming feature of this camp is its excellent rifle range.

PETAWAWA CAMP.

87. The camp at Petawawa was inspected during the Artillery practice in August. The camp grounds are being systematically developed and the great natural advantages of the site fully utilized.

88. The camp was in good order and well administered, but it is somewhat to be regretted that, in organizing this year's camp and its staff, it was treated as a purely artillery camp. There has been a tendency in previous years to deal with the different arms of the service too much as if they were entirely independent of each other, and the Force generally has suffered in consequence. It is wrong therefore, to treat artillery practice as a thing unaffected by the tactics of the other arms. A General Staff Officer should be included in the staff of every camp, and should be made responsible to the Commandant that the training and instruction are conducted upon the lines of mutual support and co-operation between the various arms.

89. The new artillery ranges opened up this year have been a great success. The old ones were, from constant use, getting to be too well known. They also afforded too little scope for individual leadership and too much inducement to follow the beaten tracks. The new ranges have offered much more opportunity for rapid decision and initiative on the part of artillery leaders. And while the scores are generally inferior to those of last year, commanders have had a useful lesson on the necessity for grasping a situation at once and acting on their own responsibility only.

90. There is some room for doubt as to the safety of some of the splinter proof shelters in use for the observing parties at Artillery practice. It is advisable that all which can be permanently located should now be constructed in cement.

ARMOURIES.

91. There is great need for the adoption of some consistent policy in regard to armouries.

92. To begin with, there is always a certain amount of soreness felt by Rural corps at the large sums of money spent on armouries for City corps, when they themselves can get no accommodation.

93. Some inequality is, no doubt, unavoidable, but, even between Rural corps themselves, grave contrasts exist. Sometimes in the same regiment one squadron or company will have a good armoury, with caretaker provided, which it seldom uses, while another will have no accommodation of any sort, and its commander has to pay, out of his own pocket, far more than the Government allowance for care of arms.

94. This is especially the case in the West, where suitable buildings are scarce and rents and labour high.

95. If arms, saddlery, uniforms and equipment are to be kept in good condition, it is necessary to provide suitable accommodation, which, in the end, conduces to economy.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

96. The Inspector-General is, by his instructions, required to report upon the suitability and sufficiency of the armament and equipment of the Militia.

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97. Upon the question of their sufficiency, I have already, in January, 1908, submitted, confidentially, a full report to the Honourable the Minister. During my past season's inspections I have seen nothing to require that report to be amended.

98. As regards the question of the suitability of its armament and equipment, I feel constrained to report that there is serious doubt whether the Cavalry, having at present for its only weapon the long rifle, or in some cases the carbine, can be considered to be suitably armed and equipped. There is some ground for the widely held belief that the Cavalry ought to have a second weapon.

99. As already remarked in the report on the Cavalry, the present long rifle and method of carrying it are not satisfactory. The choice seems to be between a good short rifle with special bayonet, and a carbine with sword or revolver. In view of the special conditions of the country in which the Canadian Cavalry might be called upon to operate and the short period available for training it to use its arms, the first alternative appears preferable. In either case it will be necessary to adopt a better method for carrying either the rifle or carbine, whichever is finally chosen, and to adapt the pattern of saddlery in use thereto.

100. The leggings issued to mounted corps are often not satisfactory either as to pattern or material, and several complaints were received. It does not appear to be properly shaped to fit a man's leg, and it is highly doubtful whether it would be found to stand the wear and tear of field service.

101. The issue of a waistbelt to all cavalry, which would be necessary for field service, together with pouches to hold additional ammunition, would also add greatly to the appearance of the uniform.

102. Field forges and field saddlery equipments are much needed by all cavalry corps. The present picketing gear is not satisfactory.

103. In view of the cold and inclement weather which sometimes prevails during the camps, especially in the Northwest, the issue of a blanket for each horse picketed out would be a great boon and much appreciated.

104. The armament and equipment of the Field Artillery appear to be on the whole satisfactory, having in view the approaching issue of the new 18-pr. Q.F. guns. At present, however, there has not been a complete issue to batteries of up-to-date appliances, such as telescopes, directors, dial sights, field telephones, &c., and some units would in the field be seriously embarrassed by their absence.

105. The harness and saddlery are generally satisfactory, though well founded complaints have occasionally been made of the leather used in certain portions of the quick release attachment, and mistakes have occasionally been made in the issue of equipment between the Mark I and Mark IV 12-pr. guns.

106. Defects have also manifested themselves in some of the newly issued gun-wheels, which were in use at the Petawawa Comp.

107. Apparently the material was good and the wheels had been duly passed by a trained Inspector, but some ominous looking cracks had developed themselves and it appeared doubtful whether such wheels would stand the strain of active service. This is a very important matter and demands careful consideration.

108. What has been said about the Field Artillery, in regard to up-to-date appliances, applies generally, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Heavy Artillery. Observation of fire and indirect laying are even more important and difficult with these guns than with the lighter ones.

109. If the Militia Force were called upon to take the field, it may be regarded as certain that the Field Artillery would require six-horse teams and the Heavy Artillery eight-horse teams throughout, and sufficient reserve harness should be kept in battery mobilization stores to provide for this.

110. What has been said about the leggings issued to the Cavalry applies with equal force to the mounted men of the Artillery.

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111. The armament and equipment of the Fortress Artillery are fairly complete and up-to-date.

112. The armament and personal equipment of the Engineers resembles, in the case of mounted men, that of the mounted men of the Artillery, and, in the case of dismounted men, that of the Infantry, and may be taken as being sufficiently dealt with under the heading of those arms.

113. As regards technical equipment, however, while what exists is good so far as it goes, the Field Engineers are sadly deficient. It may almost be said that the most pressing service need of the Militia is an Engineer telegraph and telephone unit, with a good practical field telegraph equipment, both cable and wireless.

114. A balloon unit and balloon equipment would be especially valuable in a country so thickly wooded as is Eastern Canada.

115. The armament of the Infantry is at present in a transition stage, and it is, therefore, hardly necessary to remark thereon further than to say that the Lee Enfield rifles are beginning to show signs of wear.

116. As regards personal equipment, the greatest need of the Infantry in the event of mobilization would be the means of carrying a proper supply of ammunition. The pouches of the present Oliver equipment are quite inadequate for modern needs.

117. The whole question of camp equipment for the field, especially in regard to cooking utensils, requires early consideration.

118. The supply of signalling equipment is making progress, but has not yet reached a satisfactory stage.

119. As regards Medical and Army Service Corps equipment, that in use is satisfactory so far as it goes, but it is by no means adequate to possible requirements.

120. Such veterinary equipment as exists is quite inadequate to meet service needs.

FORTRESSES.

121. The Inspector-General is required to report upon the condition of all fortresses and fixed defences throughout Canada and their armament. It is assumed that only modern fortresses and works are referred to, viz., Halifax, N.S., Esquimalt, B.C., and the works intended for the defence of the St. Lawrence river.

122. The works which comprise the fortresses at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., are in both cases in a thoroughly efficient condition, with the exception of one of the auxiliary batteries at the latter place, where the foundations show signs of subsidence. This is being carefully watched and, under present conditions, is of little importance.

123. The armament mounted in both fortresses, and the electric light installations, are in good condition and well cared for in every way. The garrison at Esquimalt is, however, too weak for the duties it has to perform.

124. The construction of the new works on the St. Lawrence river has made satisfactory progress during the summer.

REPORTS ON OFFICERS.

125. Confidential reports upon nearly all District Officers Commanding, Commanding Officers of units and Officers Second in Command, discussing their capabilities for command and fitness for higher rank, have, in accordance with instructions, been from time to time submitted.

BOOKS.

126. In one respect I have made a departure from the instructions laid down for the guidance of the Inspector-General, viz., I have thought it desirable to inspect the office books kept by units.

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127. Regulations (K. R. & O., para. 252) prescribe that, out of the allowances made to Officers Commanding units, squadrons and companies, these officers are to provide themselves with certain books, a list of which is given, which are to be at all times kept up.

128. Speaking in general terms, these books are Order Books, Record Books and Ledgers of different sorts.

129. I found the greatest diversity in pattern of books to prevail and great differences in the care with which they are kept up. While in some few cases a good business-like system was in force and the books were well up-to-date, in the majority of cases the books generally were totally inadequate and afforded little or no protection to either the government or the individual.

130. As no especial pattern of book nor manner of keeping it is laid down, officers provide what they please and cannot well be criticised for a poor system of books.

131. The Regulation too is, in some respects, unpractical in itself and out-of-date. For example, it lays down that for each individual who joins a corps, a Regimental Defaulter Sheet, a Court-Martial Sheet and a Company Defaulter Sheet are to be provided, in case he should commit an offence.

132. Apart from the fact that in the Active Militia punishment is very seldom awarded, the provision of three documents imposes quite unnecessary clerical work upon the officers concerned, for one document only, the Company Defaulter Sheet, would answer all practical purposes.

133. I did not inspect a single unit of the Active Militia in which the Regulation was fully carried out.

134. It is obvious that in the case of a voluntary force where the officers are usually men employed in business pursuits, clerical labour should be reduced to a minimum. This is not the case at present. Moreover, badly kept books and unbusinesslike methods in a corps tend to deter good men from becoming officers.

135. It appears to me, therefore, to be well worthy of consideration whether a complete set of simple books should not be issued at the public expense, to all officers concerned, and these officers be required to keep them up properly. Several corps have excellent systems of their own, and it ought not to be difficult to select suitable patterns of books, &c., for adoption.

136. I found great diversity of practice to exist in regard to Service Rolls and the manner in which they should be kept. In many cases the men are required to sign them every year, which is not legal. A simple form of Service Roll and clear directions as to how it should be kept are much needed, and the regulations should then be enforced.

137. The form of Equipment Ledger generally in use contains a good deal that is not needed. A simple practical form should be devised and supplied, and officers should then be required to keep it up.

138. Many of the difficulties which now arise as to responsibility for loss of equipment would then be averted.

BARRACKS.

139. The barracks occupied by the several units of the Permanent Force are not generally in a satisfactory condition.

140. There is no one station, with the possible exception of Esquimalt, where the barracks are up to the standard of modern requirements, while the barracks at Kingston, Toronto, St. Jean and Quebec, are distinctly discreditable to the Dominion. They are all old and out of date, often out of repair, the men are unhealthily crowded at the two former places, the drainage is faulty and the medical officers of the Department have frequently brought to notice the serious sanitary risks which are run.

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141. The troops do their best to keep their quarters clean and sanitary, but the Department cannot avoid grave risks while it allows the present state of affairs to continue.

142. The stable accommodation for horses is seriously deficient at Kingston and Toronto.

GENERAL REMARKS.

143. I observe, from the Interim Report of the Militia Council, for 1907, that my predecessor in the office of Inspector-General, whose death was so widely regretted throughout the Force, devoted a large portion of his report to the subject of "Readiness for War".

144. I regret that I cannot follow him in his views, for, while much of what he said was undoubtedly true, the assumptions which the circumstances of the case compelled him to make were so wide as, in my opinion, to rob his conclusions of much of their value.

145. All that can safely be said is that, during the past season, the Force in general has made appreciable progress towards efficiency and readiness for the field.

146. That it is not at present really efficient or ready for war is a mere truism. It is quite impossible for any force with only 12 days' training in the year to be either efficient or ready to take the field.

147. With two of his remarks, however, I desire cordially to associate myself. The first of these affirms the absolute necessity of having good officers, if imperfectly trained troops are to operate with success in the field. So far, our system has failed to provide us with a sufficient number of good officers, and it is apparently increasingly difficult to get the right men to attend the schools of instruction. The remedy can only lie in (1) Making the position of the officer more attractive by relieving him of expense—his pay and allowances never cover his expenses, those at his first camp do not even pay customs duty on his uniform—and of all avoidable clerical labour and demands upon his time, outside of annual drill; (2) In making the courses at the schools of instruction as attractive as possible, by studying the officer's convenience and imparting only such instruction as is essential and that in as practical a shape as possible; (3) In bringing instruction to the individuals concerned in those cases where a sufficient number of officers to be instructed can be assembled at any one time and place.

148. Secondly. I entirely associate myself with my predecessor's remarks as to the value of military training in schools. Mentally and physically it is a most valuable aid to education. From a military point of view, it is almost the only means by which a citizen force can hope to surmount the difficulties imposed by the practical impossibility of exacting an adequate period of annual training from adults.

149. The boy at school will insensibly absorb ideas of discipline, subordination and combined action. He will be far more alert mentally, and far more capable of making his way in life, than the untrained youth, and, so far as military efficiency is concerned, he will come into camp sensible of the fact that he owes a duty to his country, and familiar with at least the elements of military training. He can, therefore, be passed on at once to the more advanced portions of his work as a soldier.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PERCY H. N. LAKE, *Major-General,*
Inspector-General.

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APPENDIX EII.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1909.

*From the Officer Commanding the Canadian Militia,
Quebec Tercentenary Celebration,
To the Secretary the Militia Council, Ottawa.*

SIR.—I have the honour to submit a report for the information of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council, on the part taken by the Canadian Militia in the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration, on which occasion close on 14,000 men of all arms (excluding naval contingents) were collected together at Quebec, the largest concentration of Canadian troops ever yet effected.

2. The original intention was to concentrate a force which would have amounted to some 25,000 or 30,000 men; but for various reasons the scheme was found to be impracticable. The expense would have been very heavy; there arose difficulties connected with pay, and with annual drill and training; the transport of so many troops, in addition to crowds of visitors, would have imposed a severe strain on railway and steamboat companies; suitable camping grounds, within a reasonable distance of Quebec, were not easy to obtain; and on the Levis side of the river, although there was plenty of space, the supply of drinking water and the carrying capacity of the available ferry-boats were both restricted.

3. At one time, indeed, the obstacles in the way of carrying out a concentration appeared so formidable that, about the middle of May, it was decided to order all corps to perform their annual training, as usual, in camps of instruction and at local headquarters; to place at the disposal of the National Battlefields Commission a sufficient number of the Permanent Force to furnish escorts and guards of honour; and, in the event of additional troops being required, to provide transport and subsistence for such other regiments as the Commission might invite to attend, up to a total strength not to exceed 5,000 of all ranks, excluding the Quebec city corps, and at a cost, estimated at \$85,000, not to be charged against the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for annual training.

4. But early in June, at the earnest request of the President of the Battlefields Commission, it was finally decided that not less than 12,000 men, representing all arms and branches of the service, should be permitted to take part in the Celebration. City and Rural corps were to be provided with transport and subsistence, but, except in the case of corps performing at Quebec at the time of the Celebration their annual course of training, they were to receive no pay.

5. I had the honour to be entrusted with the organization and, subsequently, the command of the force, and with the assistance of my colleagues on the Militia Council, I prepared a scheme and completed preliminary arrangements.

6. I assumed command on the 14th July, and with the following Staff, established my Headquarters at the Court House, which had been kindly lent for the purpose:—

Asst. Military Secretary.—Brev. Col. W. G. Gwatkin.

A.D.C.—Capt. E. de B. Panet, R.C.H.A., Capt. D. D. Young, R.C.D., Capt. L. S. Macoun, 5th Princess Louise D.G. (extra); Lt. S. C. S. Kerr, Royal Grenadiers, (extra).

Chief Staff Officer.—Colonel F. L. Lessard, C.B., A.D.C.

Asst. Adjutant-General.—Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., R.C.A.

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Deputy Asst. Adjutants-General.—Lt. Col. A. T. Thompson, 37th Regt.; Lt. Col. O. E. Talbot, 17th Regt.

Asst. Quartermaster-General.—Lt. Col. J. L. Biggar, C.P.A.S.C.

Deputy Asst. Quartermasters-General.—Lt. Col. J. G. Langton, C.A.S.C.; Major G. A. Dodge, C.P.A.S.C.

Officer Commanding Artillery.—Colonel T. Benson, R.C.A.

Staff Officer for Engineer Services.—Capt. W. L. de M. Carey, R.C.E.

Intelligence Officer (Railway).—Brev. Col. S. Hughes.

Principal Medical Officer.—Lt. Col. G. C. Jones, P.A.M.C., G.G.H.S.

Sanitary Officer.—Major L. Drum, P.A.M.C.

Principal Veterinary Officer.—Vet. Lt. Col. W. B. Hall, R.C.D.

Principal Ordnance Officer.—Lt. Col. R. K. Scott, D.S.O., C.O.C.

Chief Paymaster.—Major W. R. Ward, C.A.P.C.

Provost Marshal.—Capt. W. P. Butcher, R.C.R.

7. The force was organized as shown below:—

(I) GENTLEMEN CADETS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

One Company.—Major E. N. Mozley, R.E.

(II) CORPS TROOPS.

Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.—Lt. Col. H. E. Burstall.

Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Lt. Col. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.—Lt. Col. C. E. English.

Royal Canadian Engineers.—Major J. Houlston.

Royal Canadian Regiment.—Lt. Col. R. L. Wadmore.

Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps.—Capt E. C. Dean.

Permanent Army Medical Corps.—Lt. Col. C. W. Belton.

Canadian Ordnance Corps.—Lt. Col. J. A. Morin.

Canadian Army Pay Corps.—Major S. J. R. Sircom.

(III) 1st DIVISION.

Headquarters.

Officer Commanding.—Brig. General W. H. Cotton.

Orderly Officer.—Lt. A. V. S. Nordheimer, R.C.D.

Asst. Adjutant-General.—Lt. Col. A. Bertram.

Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General.—Major A. E. Carpenter, R.C.R.

Divisional Engineer.—Capt. W. B. Lindsay, R.C.E.

Administrative Medical and Sanitary Officer.—Lt. Col. W. Nattress, P.A.M.C.

Divisional Paymaster.—Capt. C. N. Shanly, C.A.P.C.

1st Western Ontario Brigade.

Officer Commanding.—Lt. Col. J. W. Little.

Brigade Major.—Major S. C. Newburn.

7th Fusiliers.—Lt. Col. F. Reid.

13th Regiment.—Lt. Col. E. E. W. Moore.

21st Essex Fusiliers.—Lt. Col. F. H. Laing.

91st Canadian Highlanders.—Lt. Col. W. A. Logie.

2nd Western Ontario Brigade.

Officer Commanding.—Lt. Col. W. C. Macdonald.

Brigade Major.—Lt. Col. W. C. V. Chadwick, 9th Mississauga Horse.

2nd Queen's Own Rifles.—Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt, A.D.C.

10th Royal Grenadiers.—Lt. Col. A. E. Gooderham.

48th Highlanders.—Lt. Col. D. M. Robertson.

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Divisional Troops.

Corps of Guides.—Capt. R. W. Leonard.

No. 6 Co. Canadian Army Service Corps.—Major W. M. Tomlinson.

No. V Field Ambulance (for 1st and 2nd Divisions).—Lt. Col. K. Cameron.

(IV) 2ND DIVISION.

Headquarters.

Officer Commanding.—Colonel W. D. Gordon.

Orderly Officer.—Capt. A. S. A. M. Adamson, G.G.F.G.

Asst. Adjutant-General.—Lt. Col. T. D. R. Hemming, R.C.R.

Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General.—Lt. Col. D. D. Young, R.C.R.

Administrative Medical and Sanitary Officer.—Lt. Col. H. R. Duff, P.A.M.C.

Divisional Paymaster.—Capt. W. S. Conger, C.A.P.C.

3rd Western Ontario Brigade.

Officer Commanding.—Lt. Col. J. Mason.

Brigade Major.—Lt. Col. W. H. Ptolemy, 77th Regt.

1st Composite Battalion.—Lt. Col. R. MacKenzie, 27th Lambton Regiment (St. Clair Borderers)—composed of companies from the following regiments:—

24th Kent Regiment, 25th Regiment, 26th Middlesex Light Infantry, 27th Lambton Regiment (St. Clair Borderers), 28th Perth Regiment, 29th Waterloo Regiment, 32nd Bruce Regiment, 33rd Huron Regiment.

2nd Composite Battalion.—Lt. Col. W. Wallace, 36th Peel Regiment—composed of companies from the following regiments:—

12th York Rangers, 19th St. Catharines Regiment, 23rd Northern Pioneers, 31st Grey Regiment, 34th Ontario Regiment, 35th Simcoe Foresters, 36th Peel Regiment, 44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment, 77th Wentworth Regiment.

3rd Composite Battalion.—Lt. Col. W. P. Moore, 20th Halton Regiment—composed of companies from the following Rifle regiments:—

20th Halton Regiment ("Lorne Rifles"), 22nd Oxford Rifles, 30th Wellington Rifles, 37th Haldimand Rifles, 38th Dufferin Rifles, 39th Norfolk Rifles, 97th Algonquin Rifles.

4th Eastern Ontario Brigade.

Officer Commanding.—Lt. Col. J. Hughes.

Brigade Major.—Capt. E. E. Clarke.

The Governor General's Foot Guards.—Lt. Col. D. R. Street.

14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles (with a company of the 49th Hastings Rifles and a company of the 56th Grenville Regiment "Lisgar Rifles" attached).—Lt. Col. R. E. Kent.

43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles (with a company of the 41st Brockville Rifles attached).—Lt. Col. S. M. Rogers.

4th Composite Battalion.—Lt. Col. R. H. Sylvester, 45th Regiment—composed of companies from the following regiments:—15th Argyle Light Infantry, 16th Prince Edward Regiment, 40th Northumberland Regiment, 42nd Lanark and Renfrew Regiment, 45th Victoria Regiment, 46th Durham Regiment, 47th Frontenac Regiment, 57th Peterborough Rangers, 59th Stormont and Glengarry Regiment.

Divisional Troops.

No. 5 Co., Canadian Army Service Corps—Major S. E. de la Ronde.

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(v) 3RD DIVISION.

Headquarters.

Officer Commanding—Brig.-Gen. L. Buchan, C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Orderly Officer—Lieut. W. J. Press, 2nd Regiment C.A.
 Asst. Adjutant-General—Lt. Col. J. S. Dunbar.
 Deputy Asst. Adjutant-General—Lt. Col. W. J. Stewart, C.A.S.C.
 Divisional Engineer—Major J. Houlston, R.C.E.
 Administrative Medical and Sanitary Officer—Lt. Col. G. S. Rennie, A.M.C.
 Divisional Paymaster—Capt. A. O. Lambert, C.A.P.C.

5th Quebec Brigade.

Officer Commanding—Lt. Col. E. B. Ibbotson.
 Brigade Major—Major J. T. Ostell, 65th Regiment.
 3rd Victoria Rifles of Canada—Lt.-Col. R. Starke.
 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada—Lt.-Col. J. Carson.
 65th Carabiniers Mont-Royal (with one company of the 64th Chateauguay and Beauharnois Regiment attached)—Lt.-Col. A. E. D. Labelle.
 5th Composite Battalion—Lt. Col. A. T. Patterson, 85th Regiment—composed of companies from the following regiments:—11th Argenteuil Rangers, 53rd Sherbrooke Regiment, 84th St. Hyacinthe Regiment, 85th Regiment.

6th Quebec Brigade.

Officer Commanding—Lt.-Col. G. E. A. Jones.
 Brigade Major—Capt. J. P. G. Ouellet.
 8th Royal Rifles—Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Wood.
 9th Voltigeurs de Quebec.—Lt. Col. O. Evanturel.
 6th Composite Battalion (formation abandoned).

7th Maritime Provinces Brigade.

Officer Commanding—Lt.-Col. H. H. McLean.
 Brigade Major—Lt.-Col. H. M. Campbell.
 62nd St. John Fusiliers—Lt.-Col. M. B. Edwards.
 7th Composite Battalion—Lt. Col. J. W. Baker, 67th Regiment—composed of companies from the following regiments:—67th Carleton Light Infantry, 69th Annapolis Regiment, 71st York Regiment, 73rd Northumberland Regiment, 74th Brunswick Rangers, 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry Regiment.

Divisional Troops.

No. 5 Section Signalling Corps—Capt. C. H. E. de Blois.
 No. 10 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps—Major J. N. R. Guay.
 Composite Field Ambulance—Major C. H. Gilmour.

(vi) CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Officer Commanding—Lt.-Col. R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O.
 Orderly Officer—Major A. J. Price, 10th Hussars.
 Brigade Major—Major C. M. Nelles, R.C.D.
 6th Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars—Lt.-Col. J. G. Barr.
 7th Hussars—Lt.-Col. O. R. Pope.
 10th Queen's Own Canadian Hussars—Lt.-Col. A. F. Ashmead.
 11th Hussars—Lt.-Col. E. B. Worthington.
 13th Scottish Light Dragoons—Lt.-Col. D. M. Stewart.
 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars—Lt.-Col. R. A. Brock.

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(VII) FIELD ARTILLERY.

Officer Commanding—Lt.-Col. J. Davidson.
Brigade Major—Major W. C. Good.
6th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery (3rd and 21st Batteries)—Lt.-Col. W. A. Grant.
7th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery (15th and 22nd Batteries)—Lt.-Col. R. Costigan.

(VIII) GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Composite Regiment drawn from:—2nd Montreal Regiment, 3rd New Brunswick Regiment, Cobourg Company—Lt.-Col. H. McL. Davison.
6th Quebec and Levis Regiment Canadian Artillery—Lt.-Col. J. O. Martineau.

(IX) FIELD ENGINEERS.

4th Field Company—Major S. Howard.

(X) WESTERN CONTINGENT.

Officer Commanding—Lt.-Col. J. A. Hall, 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery.
Adjutant—Lieut. P. T. Stern, 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery.
Medical Officer—Capt. D. S. MacKay, Army Medical Corps.
Quartermaster—Major L. J. O. Ducharme, 13th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.
Representative detachments, of all arms, from Military Districts No. 10, 11, and 13.

8. On the evening of the 14th July the British Squadron began to assemble. The Vice-Admiral Commanding, the Honourable Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe, K.C.B., landed on the following morning and received a salute of 17 guns. The Squadron included the battleships *Exmouth*, *Albemarle*, *Russell* and *Duncan*, and the protected cruisers *Arrogant* and *Venus*. Between His Majesty's ships and the Citadel there was of course no exchange of artillery salutes.

9. On the 17th, Field Marshal Earl Roberts arrived. He came, at the King's command, to represent the British Army. He was given a salute of 19 guns, and was received at the landing stage by a guard of honour furnished by the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery. Lt. Col. S. Denison, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Regiment, was detailed to act as personal Aide-de-Camp.

10. On the same day the French battleships *Amiral Aube* and *Léon Gambetta* came to anchor; and as the representative of the French Republic, Vice-Admiral Jauréguiberry was received with military honours and a salute of 19 guns. Lt. Col. O. Pelletier was attached to the Vice-Admiral's staff.

11. Meanwhile the troops had been arriving, and transport arrangements worked smoothly and well. The concentration was practically completed by the 21st, on which date the strength of the several organizations was as shown below:—

Detail.	All Ranks.	Horses.	Guns.
Staff (including attached).	74	34	
Gentlemen Cadets.	70		
Corps Troops.	1,481	346	10
1st Division	2,968	93	
2nd Division	3,011	69	
3rd Division	3,046	88	
Cavalry Brigade	1,918	1,644	
Field Artillery	263	146	16
Garrison Artillery	411	2	
Field Engineers	67		
Western Contingent	242	73	
Total	13,551	2,495	26

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12. Vice-President Fairbanks arrived on the morning of the 22nd. He had been preceded, the day before, by the United States battleship *New Hampshire* (Rear-Admiral Cowles). He was given a salute of 19 guns and was received by guards of honour as the representative of the neighbouring Republic. The services of Lieut.-Colonel V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C., were placed at his disposal.

13. On the afternoon of the same day the Prince of Wales arrived in the armoured cruiser *Indomitable* escorted by the armoured cruiser *Minotaur*.

His Royal Highness landed at 4 p.m. and drove to the Citadel, where quarters had been prepared for his reception, and where His Excellency the Governor-General was already in residence. The 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles furnished the guard of honour at the King's wharf. Troops lined the streets from the landing stage, by Mountain Hill, to the Citadel gates; and a mounted escort was furnished by the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

14. The latter regiment, it may be remarked, as well as the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police were constantly under arms while the Celebration was in progress, and they never failed in the performance of their duties.

The Prince of Wales has shown his appreciation of the services rendered by the Royal Canadian Dragoons by consenting recently to become their honorary colonel.

15. On the morning of the 23rd, there was a rehearsal, on the Plains of Abraham, of the Royal Review which was to be held there next day. As opposite the saluting base there was not enough room to allow all the troops to be deployed on the same alignment, they had to be formed in three successive lines, on rough and uneven ground. In rear of the saluting-point there had been erected a grand stand which, with the enclosures on either side of it, still further restricted the space available. Another encroachment which interfered to no little extent with movements and formations, was a stand which had been erected at the west end of the Plains, in connection with the arrangements for the Pageant. In the circumstances it was no easy task to handle troops in mass.

16. After the parade was over, the troops marched back through the city to their several camps; and in the afternoon, when a civic address of welcome was presented to His Royal Highness, a strong detachment (under Colonel Gordon) lined the streets from the Citadel, where the 13th Regiment was on duty, to the Champlain Monument, where a guard of honour was furnished by the 48th Highlanders.

17. In the forenoon, while naval visits were being returned by the Prince, the 3rd Victoria Rifles were posted at the King's Wharf; and in the evening, during a State dinner given at the Citadel, a guard of honour was mounted by the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

18. The Royal Review was held on the morning of the 24th. The parade-state handed to the Prince showed the following figures:—

CANADIAN MILITIA.

	PERSONNEL.			Horses.	Guns.	Wagons.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.			
Present on parade.....	841	11,581	12,422	2,134	26	16
Absent {	on duty.....	56	1,170	246	24
	sick.....	5	99	115
Total.....	902	12,850	13,752	2,495	26	40

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19. The march-past was headed by the Naval Contingents,—French, United States and British as detailed below:—

Detail.	PERSONNEL.			Guns.
	Officers.	Other Ranks.	Total.	
French naval contingent.....	3	137	140	
U.S.A. naval contingent.....	12	267	279	
British naval contingent—				
Artillery (12-pr. 8 cwt).....	13	180	193	10
Escort of Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve	6	50	56	.....
Seamen, 4 battalions.....	72	1,080	1,152	.....
Royal Marines, 1 battalion... ..	10	325	335	.....
Band.....		50	50	.....
Total British naval contingent.....	101	1,685	1,786	10
Total naval contingents.....	116	2,089	2,205	10

20. Including Militia, Naval Contingents, and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police there was therefore on parade under arms a force of nearly 15,000. men

21. Before coming on parade, the Prince of Wales visited Wolfe's Monument, where there was mounted a guard of honour found, in equal proportions, by the 1st and 2nd Composite Battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.

22. On attendance on His Royal Highness during the Review were His Excellency the Governor-General (whose personal staff included Lt. Col. A. Roy, Lt. Col. A. P. Sherwood, and Lt. Col. O. B. Shore, 18th Tiwana Lancers), the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, Field Marshal Earl Roberts (who led past the Royal Canadian Artillery and the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, of which two corps he is honorary colonel), Major-General Lake, Inspector-General, and, representing the Militia Council, Brigadier-General D. A. Macdonald, Quartermaster-General, and Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Master-General of the Ordnance.

23. The manner in which the regiments formed up, marched past, and moved away, gave evidence of good staff work and skilful handling. The difficulties of the situation have already been explained, and it was only due to orders being clearly worded, properly communicated and strictly obeyed, that the troops were enabled to carry out what was required of them without check or interruption

24. Where every man did his best, it would be invidious to make comparisons; but a word of praise is due to the soldier-like bearing of the infantry battalions composed of rural companies.

25. From the saluting-point the Prince proceeded to the Monument aux Braves where he was met by the Governor General's Foot Guards; and in the evening he attended an official ball given by the Government of the Province of Quebec, in the Parliament House, where the 7th Fusiliers posted a guard of honour, the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons furnishing a mounted escort.

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26. The regiments began to return home on the night of the 24th July, and only sufficient men were kept at Quebec to furnish guards and escorts. The transport service had been carefully arranged with the railway companies whose officials were always ready to co-operate and to render all possible assistance. The departure of troops continued during the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and entrainment proceeded with punctuality and without trouble or confusion.

27. On the 25th there was a Naval Review, and the Royal Canadian Regiment mounted a guard of honour at the King's Wharf. Afterwards there was a State performance of the Pageant on the Plains, and a mounted escort was furnished by the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

28. On the forenoon of the 28th the Prince proceeded to Victoria Park, where the 21st Essex Fusiliers (which regiment had volunteered to stay behind) posted a guard of honour; and in the afternoon the Royal Canadian Regiment performed a similar duty at Spencer Wood where His Royal Highness was received by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

29. In the evening of the same day the Prince of Wales left the Citadel (troops lining the streets) and re-embarked; but it was not until early morning next day that the *Indomitable* weighed anchor.

30. The following is a copy of correspondence which passed between the Prince of Wales' Private Secretary and the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence:—

"DEAR SIR FREDERICK BORDEN,—

"The Prince of Wales directs me to convey to you the expression of his high appreciation of the very successful Review of the Canadian Militia, which His Royal Highness had the great pleasure of holding this morning. He is well aware that the work of conveying so large a body of men and horses to Quebec must have entailed much heavy work and careful organization; also that many of the troops could only have been present at considerable individual sacrifice.

"The Prince heartily congratulates you, Brigadier-General Otter and the Staff, upon the happy results of your efforts. The march-past was extremely well carried out, and His Royal Highness hopes that you will convey to all ranks his congratulations on the smart soldier-like bearing and steadiness on parade of the Canadian troops.

"Believe me,

"Yours very faithfully,

"ARTHUR BIGGE."

"CITADEL, QUEBEC, 24th July, 1908."

REPLY.

"DEAR SIR ARTHUR BIGGE,—

On behalf of myself, Brigadier-General Otter, and Staff, and the Canadian Militia generally, I beg to acknowledge our deep gratitude for the kind and gracious words of appreciation in which the Prince of Wales has been pleased to refer to the Review held by His Royal Highness to-day. Such words of commendation coming from His Royal Highness will, I feel sure, stimulate us all to put forth still greater efforts towards efficiency and will far more than repay the troops immediately concerned for any inconvenience or sacrifice involved in leaving their homes at this busy season of the year.

"Believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"F. W. BORDEN."

"QUEBEC, 24th July, 1908."

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31. The contents of the foregoing letters were published in Orders as also were the following messages:—

“The Governor-General shares with the troops the pleasure they have derived from the compliments paid them by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and His Excellency desires to offer all ranks his personal congratulations.”

“Sir Frederick Borden desires to place on record his appreciation of the efforts which have been made to bring to a successful issue the concentration of the Militia at Quebec and Levis, and he congratulates all ranks on the excellence of the results obtained.”

32. On the 30th July, the following order was issued:—

“In connection with the concentration at Quebec and Levis, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to congratulate the troops on their appearance under arms, to recognize that sacrifices have been made, and to refer to hard work and careful organization.

“His Excellency the Governor-General and the Honourable the Minister have also expressed their satisfaction with the results which have been obtained, and the Brigadier-General Commanding has only to add that the troops have conducted themselves in a manner which reflects credit on their state of discipline, and on relinquishing command, he gratefully acknowledges the support which he has received from all associated with him in celebrating the Quebec Tercentenary.”

33. With the exception of units and detachments forming part of the normal garrison of Quebec the troops lived under canvas.

The Gentlemen Cadets and the Corps Troops were accommodated on De Salaberry Square; the 1st (Brig. Gen. Cotton's) Division, to which were attached the Cavalry Brigade and the Western Contingent, were encamped at West Savard; the 2nd (Col. Gordon's) Division, with the Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery and Field Engineers, at East Savard; the 3rd (Brig. Gen. Buchan's) Division, at Levis.

34. No pains were spared to render life in camp as comfortable as circumstances permitted. In connection with the issue of supplies, the Army Service Corps deserves commendation; and as regards the provision of stores and equipment the Ordnance Corps succeeded in meeting all demands.

35. Also the Army Medical Corps did excellent service, and, in spite of the intense heat, the health of the troops was good. But owing to the unfortunate fact that the city water supply was cut off on one occasion during the hottest time of the day, it was impossible to prevent men drinking from polluted sources in the neighbourhood of the camps. As a result, cases of enteric which developed after the men had left Quebec, occurred among the troops encamped on De Salaberry Square. All, however, did well. A few cases also occurred among the troops encamped at East and West Savard, owing to water being taken from the St. Charles River for drinking purposes.

36. There was one fatal accident, Private R. Stevenson, 90th Regiment, Winnipeg Rifles, was drowned in the St. Charles River. The Prince of Wales with characteristic kindness caused an expression of his sympathy to be conveyed to Private Stevenson's family and comrades.

37. On the whole, however, very few accidents occurred, in spite of the slippery state of the streets and the number of horses which were picketed out in the open.

38. In conclusion there is no doubt that although the work of the Militia on this occasion was mainly of a ceremonial character the concentration of such a large number of troops proved a valuable military experience. It afforded practice in the

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execution of staff duties, especially in connection with transport, supply and general administration, as well as in the handling of large bodies of troops in mass; it stimulated the enthusiasm of all engaged, and served as a means of popular education.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. D. OTTER,

Brigadier-General.

